Volume 161 No. 14

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Pigments, Insecticides Get Expansion Goals

Production expansion programs for five more chemicals in the insecticides and paint pigments fields were announced last week by the Defense Production Administration. Programs for four other items, formaldehyde, synthetic methanol, butadiene and calcium chloride, are now under review and will be announced later. The new programs are:—

Specific Targets Listed

Titanium dioxide—to be increased to 370,000 short tons annually by January 1, 1954, an increase of 88,000 short tons over the January 1, 1951, production.

Iron oxide, yellow, synthetic—to be increased to 25,000 short tons by January 1, 1955, an increase of 12,000 short tons over January 1, 1951.

Lindane—to be increased to 5,120,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. Production on January 1, 1951, was not shown because there was only one producer.

Benzene hexachloride, technical grade—to be increased to 23,750,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, an increase of 6,263,000 pounds over January 1, 1951.

DDT—to be increased to 155,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, an increase of 53,000,000 pounds over January 1, 1951.

Provisions for Expansion

The agency said that tax certificates providing for rapid amortization of new facilities have been issued to cover the entire expansion of the synthetic iron oxide, and sufficient certificates have been issued for titanium dioxide to cover 60,750 tons of the program, leaving 27,250 tons uncovered. In the case of lindane, certificates will be issued to cover 850,000 pounds of new production. It will not be necessary to issue certificates for the BHC and DDT expansions as these are being undertaken by producers without aid of the government, DPA said.

Tetraethyl Lead Use Restrictions Removed

All limitations on the use of tetraethyl lead in the production of automotive gasoline were lifted April 1 by the Petroleum Administration for Defense with the issuance of direction 1 to PAD order 1. The material had been under allocation for over a year.

The agency said that restrictions on the use of TEL could now be lifted because PAD had reached an understanding with the military on the size of the reserve for military and essential civilian requirements. Production of TEL is also increasing, it was stated, through additional new capacity and improved supplies of raw materials.

OIT Authorized to Ease Molasses Export Curbs

The Department of Agriculture announced March 31 that the Office of International Trade is being authorized to relax export controls on inedible molasses and to approve applications for export of reasonable quantities to countries customarily purchasing inedible molasses in the United States. Exports of this commodity have been embargoed since October, 1950, in order to prevent depletion of supplies needed to meet essential uses in the United States.

The action announced last week is being taken because of the improved molasses supply situation, USDA said. Primarily because of prospective large Cuban and Puerto Rican sugar crops, it is estimated that total supplies of molasses available to this country in 1952 will be about 6 percent more than in 1951, when supplies totaled approximately 465,000,000 gallons.

Production Act Legislation Halted as Wilson Quits Gov't

Legislative progress on amending and extending the defense production act came to a sudden halt last week as a result of the resignation of Charles E. Wilson as director of defense mobilization in a dispute with the White House over the steel labor and price problems.

The senate banking committee, which had completed hearings on its bill and planned a report to the senate by April 1, called off its scheduled meetings and Senator Burnett Maybank of South Carolina, committee chairman, indicated that no further action would be taken until late this month. House committee hearings were scheduled to begin April 1 with Mr. Wilson as the first witness, but these too were postponed indefinitely.

Copra Product Curbs Off

Copra slab cake, copra oil meal and copra pellets last week were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization. In exempting the commodities, OPS said there is no domestic production of copra. All copra processed in this country is imported, principally from the Philippines. As a result, domestic crushers must purchase copra on the world market in competition with processors who are not limited to what they may charge for oil and meal.

USDA Unconvinced Bone Meal Anthrax Cause; FDA Uncertain

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture last week were unconvinced that the recent outbreak of anthrax among swine herds of several midwest regions was due to the feeding of imported bone meal contaminated with the spores of this highly infectious animal disease.

They said that they did not contemplate taking any action at this time to halt the importation of bone meal or interfere with interstate shipments. Nor do they have any plans for a field program on anthrax to stamp out the disease, such as has been in existence for years with respect to tuberculosis and certain other animal ailments.

Meanwhile, Food and Drug Administration officials stated that they have not been able as yet to pin down the cause of the outbreak, but that there are indications that the feed was contaminated and "it seems likely that the contamination was in the imported bone meal." However, no positive determination has been reached on this point as numerous tests of the meat scraps, bone meal, and other ingredients of the feedstock are still being made.

FDA View of Sanitary Practices

FDA officials felt that there is room for considerable improvement in the sanitary practices of the industry all along the line. They said that it was regrettable that after the bone meal and other ingredients had been sterilized by steaming that they could become contaminated again because of unsanitary handling. Two states, Ohio and Illinois, are reported to have taken steps to limit the spread of the disease by freezing sales of certain lots of the animal feed.

The United States Livestock Sanitary Association also conferred at length March 28 with BAI officials in Washington on the outbreak, and were reported to be blaming the imported bone meal, but BAI officials said that they did not feel justified in banning imports of bone meal on the basis of the limited knowledge of the cause of the outbreak now at hand.

While the disease itself is serious and the outbreak must be viewed with concern, BAI officials felt that this particular situation has been magnified all out of proportion to its importance. In the first place, it was noted, the disease has shown up only in swine, although it is recognized that this could change almost overnight,

—Continued on page 94

Chemical price trend data, usually carried on this page, will now be found on page 4.

NPA Lifts Inventory Controls From Twenty-Five Chemicals

The removal of inventory control from twenty-five chemicals was announced April 2 by the National Production Authority. At the same time inventory limitations were raised from forty-five to sixty days on four other commodities while fourteen other items were placed under control of CMP regulation 2.

Chemicals, hides and skins, wood pulp and quebracho were removed from table 1-A of NPA regulation No. 1 which governs inventories. These items now are in approximate balance, NPA said. (Table 1-A limits items listed therein to a practicable minimum working inventory.) Glass containers wer removed from inventory control by a change of definition of containers as listed in table 1-A. Added to table 1-A were cast iron pressure pipe and fittings, making them subject to minimum practicable working inventory provisions.

Inventory limitations on steel shipping drums were raised to sixty calendar days but packers may continue customary carload or truckload purchases provided deliveries are not received or accepted until inventories of such drums are less than a forty-five-day supply. The practicable working inventory limitation provision does not apply, NPA said.

Pig Iron and Castings

Pig iron, gray iron castings (including cast iron soil pipe and fittings) rough and semi-finished; malleable iron castings, rough and semi-finished, and steel forgings (rough as forged) all were raised to the sixty-day inventory limitation status.

Reels and spools, shipping and package types made wholly or in part of metal, also were placed under the sixty-day inventory limitation period, as was metal strapping (but not less than 1,000 pounds) with the proviso that users customarily buying metal strapping in carload lots may continue such purchases providing deliveries are not received or accepted until inventory is less than a forty-five-day supply. Deleted from inventory controls of regulation No. 1 are fourteen iron and steel items which recently became controlled materials and therefore are subject to inventory restrictions of CMP regulation No. 2.

Chemicals Curbed

Eight chemicals, currently in tight supply, have been made subject to inventory control through addition to table 1-A. They are:— Alkyl phenol resins, acetylene, butadiene, pine oil, selenium compounds and toluene, zinc ammonium chloride and zinc chloride.

Similarly, ceramic grades of fluorspar, cryolite and platinum have been placed on the table 1-A list as have packaging closures, made wholly or in part of controlled materials. Packers may purchase closures in carload or truckload lots provided deliveries of any size or type are not received or accepted until inventory of that particular size or type is less than a practicable working minimum inventory.

Chemicals Decontrolled

The following chemicals were removed from inventory controls:— Aluminum sulphate, aniline, anthraquinone, barium chemicals, carbon tetrachloride, copper-8-hydroxyquinolinolate, glycerin, hydrogen peroxide, hydroquinones, maleic anhydride, methanol, methyl chloride, pentaerythritol, perchloroethylene, phenol, phosphate plasticizers, plastic-type nylon, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride and copolymer resins, quinoline, sodium hydrosulphide, sodium sulphoxylate formaldehyde, styrene, tetraethyl thiuramidisulphide; and trichloroethylene.

Phthalate Plasticizers Get Dollars-and-Cents Ceilings

Uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings were spelled out for manufacturer sales of certain dioctyl phthalate-type plasticizers by the Office of Price Stabilization in a regulation, SR 24 to CPR 24, effective April 1. Those listed, and covered by the action, are:—Dicapryl phthalate, di (methyl-n-hexyl carbinyl) phthalate, di-2-ehtylhexyl phthalate, di-iso-octyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, and n-octyl-n-decyl-phthalate.

The agency set a ceiling price of 43 cents per pound for all of the plasticizers, with the exception of n-octyl-n-decyl phthalate. OPS said that the latter plastizer sold at a premium of one cent per pound during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, and that this differential is being continued by providing it with a ceiling price of 44 cents per pound.

The ceiling prices as established are for tankcar lots of the plasticizers with minimum transportation allowed east of the eastern borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. For other volumes and for delivery west of the eastern borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona, OPS directed each seller to apply the same differentials which he had in effect for such sales during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. Sellers who did not sell in such volumes or in these western areas during the period will have to compute their ceiling under CPR 22.

The uniform ceilings established by the action are approximately the level of individual ceilings under CPR 22, OPS stated. During 1950 total production of dioctyl phthalate-type plasticizers specified in SR 24 approximated 55,000,000 pounds with a sales volue of $24,500,000. The agency added that the provisions of CPR 22 continue to cover all dioctyl phthalate-type plasticizers not listed under SR 24.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization of several new or expanded production facilities in the area of the chemical industry were approved by the Defense Production Administration during the period March 1 to 7, it was announced by the agency March 31.

Included among the approvals were the ten certificates covering expansions in the production of nitrogen which had been previously announced by the agency (OPD, 3/17/52). Other certificates approved were the following:—

Formaldehyde—Hercules Powder Company, Mansfield, Mass., $2,409,904 applied for, and 55 percent of $2,379,904 was approved for rapid amortization.

Hydrogen and oxygen—Air Reduction Company, Butler, Pa., $877,600 applied for and 60 percent of $686,005 and 45 percent of $191,595 was approved for rapid amortization.

Manganese oxide—Pioche Manganese Company, Caselton, Nev., $675,000 applied for, and 75 percent of $619,305 was approved for rapid amortization.

Monazite sands — Baumhoff-Marshall, Inc., Cascade, Idaho, $161,000 applied for, and 65 percent of $160,000 was approved for rapid amortization

Paracymene — Hercules, Brunswick, Ga., $407,080 applied for, of which 50 percent was approved for rapid amortization.

Pine oil, turpentine and resins—Hercules, Brunswick, Ga., $833,400 applied for, of which 45 percent was approved for rapid amortization.

Propane — Barnhart Hydrocarbon Corporation, Big Lake, Tex., $38,698 applied for, of which 65 percent was approved for rapid amortization.

Spiegeleisen, zinc and lead—Pioche Manganese, Henderson, Nev., $2,053,000 applied for, and 75 percent of $1,857,340 was approved for rapid amortization.

Tungstic acid — North Metal & Chemical Company, York, Pa., $72,323 applied for, of which 60 percent was approved for rapid amortization

NPA Chemical Division Posts to Fraley, Holbrook

O. V. Tracy, director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority, last week announced the appointment of Fred W. Fraley and Dr. George E. Holbrook as deputy directors of the division. Mr. Fraley is vice-president in charge of sales for the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Holbrook, assistant director of the development department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Both men were appointed under the agency's policy of rotating industry representatives as heads of divisions and bureaus, NPA stated. The titles are newly-created and replace that of assistant director. The former assistant director of the chemical division, Frederic Arden, recently resigned to return to the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Pesticide Needs Seen Up for 1951-52 Crop

Farmers' total requirements for all pesticides during the 1951-52 crop year are estimated to be about 9 percent higher than for 1950-51, on the basis of a nationwide survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

The study of the quantity of pesticides estimated to have been used in 1950-51 and to be required for 1951-52, was made under the sponsorship of the Production and Marketing Administration state committees and insular area offices by special technical advisory committees of specialists from the state land grant colleges, state experiment stations and extension services, representatives from other USDA agencies, and other competent persons in each State. Representatives of the pesticide industry were consulted in many states.

The survey covered fifty-four chemicals to determine the quantity of each estimated to have been used as pesticides during the crop year 1950-51 and estimated to be required for 1951-52. Data developed from this study and other sources will be used by the department as a basis for supporting its claims to be defense agencies for the pesticides and miscellaneous chemicals required for agricultural production.

Basic Materials Factor

The higher production goals which farmers have been requested to attain this year does not mean that the use of all pesticides will increase in the same proportion, USDA pointed out. The necessity for conserving certain basic materials, such as copper and sulphur, which are in short supply, is reflected in the generally lower estimated requirements for pesticides containing these materials. The requirements for pesticides which have been used for a relatively long period remain rather stable, it was noted, while those for newer crop protectors continue to increase. For example, the agency stated, requirements for the synthetic chlorinated insecticides, such as benzene hexachloride, DDT, aldrin, and toxaphene, and for the synthetic organic herbicides, such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, are expected to be up an average of 25 percent this crop year as compared to the 1950-51 crop year.

Benzene hexachloride (12% gamma basis) consumption in 1950-51 was 80,000,000 pounds. During the current crop year, requirements are expected to increase to 95,000,000 pounds. DDT requirements this year are estimated at 85,000,000 pounds as compared with 78,000,000 pounds used last year. Calcium arsenate requirements, the use of which fluctuates with the amount of cotton boll weevil infestation, is expected to be 45,000,000 pounds this year as compared with 39,276,000 pounds used in 1950-51.

Lead Arsenate

Lead arsenate requirements are estimated at 30,000,000 pounds this year, down somewhat from the 31,509,000 pounds used last year. It was pointed out, however, that at the time the estimates were being

—Continued on page 54

J.T. Baker Co. Develops New Laboratory Reagent

Development of a more stable sodium sulphide, in a new pentahydrate form designed for laboratory use, has been announced by the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Containing only five molecules of water, the improved reagent grade form will not melt or become discolored during storage at temperatures up to 90 degrees centigrade, a company spokesman said. Sodium sulphide has been commercially available only in the form containing nine molecules of water, which, it was said, created a tendency for the chemical to melt in its own water of crystallization at 38-45 degrees centigrade.

The new pentahydrate sodium sulphide, prepared in dry crystals, is easily handled and weighed, and dissolves in water to form a clear, colorless solution, according to the company spokesman. Specifications of the new sodium sulphide are listed in the firm's catalog, which is available to users and buyers of laboratory reagents.

Schenley Elects Gilbert

Election of George R. Gilbert, export manager of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, since 1950, as vice-president in charge of international operations has been announced by Arthur C. Emelin, company president.

Mr. Gilbert will continue to supervise sales operation in more than fifty countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America, and will assume responsibility for the company's plant projects abroad.

Contents of This Issue

Amer. Chlorophyll, Strong, Cobb to Merge.. 5
American ZL&S Elects Worrell..... 44
Amer. Potash Subsidiary Names Myers..... 52
Amer. Resinous Ups Smith..... 85
Antara Realigns Sales, Technical Depts..... 60
Arner Mainly Packaging for Others..... 79
Atlantic Chemical Product Post to Macon... 56
Baker Develops New Lab Reagent..... 4
Bareco Opens Offices in Chicago..... 56
Becco Issues Peroxides Data..... 45
Bemis Operations Heads Named..... 52
Blaw-Knox Chemical Plants Div. Moves.... 45
Bone Meal as Anthrax Cause Questioned.... 3
Brandenburger to Monsanto..... 51
Burroughs Wellcome Names Coe..... 73
Byproduct Sulphuric Acid Output: 1951..... 46
Calgon Gives Keck Special Sales Job..... 73
Case Inst. Adhesion Parley Set..... 45
CCC Publishes April Offerings..... 67
Chemstrand Fills Four Nylon Posts..... 61
Chemstrand Names Gilheany..... 43
Clough Retires as Abbott Chairman..... 5
Cobalt World Quotas Set..... 37
Cocoa Beans Specific Weighed..... 66
Commercial Solvents Names Danga..... 65
Commercial Solvents Post to Hays..... 51
Container Supply Equals Needs..... 67
Contract Prices Replace Some Chem. Ceilings 63
Copra Product Curbs Off..... 3
CSMA Issues Packaging Report..... 66
Cyanamid Offers New Olkyd..... 83
Deinet, Vat Dye Expert, Retires..... 61
DeLamar-Hendrey Changes Name..... 72
Dewey & Almy Appoints Three..... 84
DMPA Over-Ceiling Copper Pact Signed.... 69
Dow Int'l to Form Japanese Associate..... 5
Dow Offers 'Dowicide' Data..... 51
DPA Issues Additional Certificates..... 3
DPA Sets Petroleum Expansion Goals..... 55
DuPont Has 6,500 Pensioners..... 44
Ferro Adds Siegfried..... 85
Flaxseed Feed Prod. Get Interim Prices... 84
Frame Returns to Cities Service..... 5
Furnace Black Exports Freed from Curbs.. 4
Gair Posts to Three..... 51
General Electric Posts to Two..... 45
Gen'l Aniline Posts to Ebersole, Charles.... 61
Glidden, Bohn in Joint Titanium Study..... 5
German Chemical Data Available..... 61
Greece Seeks Novocaine..... 72
Hagan Research Lab Nears Completion..... 46
Hamilton Named to Key CSC Post..... 5
Haring Named Kalix Agent in US..... 79
Hattersley NPA Alkali Sect. Chief..... 48
Hercules Naval Stores to Wendle..... 5
Hercules Publishes 'Thanite' Booklet..... 51
Hilton-Davis Adds Another Dye..... 61
Hilton-Davis Names Branch Mgr..... 60
Hilton-Davis Post to Dittmar..... 83
Hooker Appoints Three..... 48
Hooker Sets Up Research Fellowship..... 60
Huldrum Shell Chemical Sales Manager.... 72
IMC Tungsten, Molybdenum Quotas Set..... 71
Int'l Naval Stores Co. Formed..... 85
Iraqi Pipeline in Operation..... 56
Jefferson Starts Ethanolamines Unit..... 67
La Pine Has New Apparatus Bulletin..... 73
Lead Supply Reported Down in '51..... 48
Linde Offers Nitrogen Data..... 48
Mackenzie to Join Celanese Affiliate..... 44
Mann Issues Vasoconstrictor Data..... 73
Medusa Portland Cement Elects..... 61
Merck Flint River, Stonewall Personnel Set. 73
Molybdenum Corporation Building..... 45
Monsanto Reassigns Witter..... 44
Monsanto Shifts Fernandez..... 73
Monsanto Transfers Stewart..... 46
MSA Announces Procurement Authorizations 56
Nat'l Vitamin Found. Elects Jolliffe..... 7
Naugatuck Names Dennis..... 5
New York AIC Scroll to Dr. Snell..... 7
NPA Chem. Posts to Fraley, Holbrook..... 3
NPA Lifts Inventory Controls on 25 Chems.. 3
NY Textile Chemists to Meet..... 51
Oils, Fats Output, Use: Feb..... 7
OPS Eases New Chem. Price Filing..... 37
OIT May Ease Molasses Export Curbs..... 3
Packaging Show Participation Record Set... 47
P. A.'s to Meet April 17..... 46
Parke, Davis Considering New Plants..... 65
Pennsalt Lets Contract..... 52
Penola Personnel Realigned..... 55
Perfumery Importers Elect..... 69
Perlman in New York This Week..... 67
Pest Control Sanctions 2 Chemical Names.. 52
Pesticides Needs Seen Up for 1951-52..... 4
Petroleum Asphalt Sought..... 85
Pharmaceutical Luncheon April 24..... 71
Pharmacy Employment Prospects Good.... 71
PHS Funds Requested..... 7
Philippine American Drug Elects..... 72
Phthalates Get Specific Ceilings..... 3
Pigments, Insecticides Expansion Goals Set.. 3
Pitts. Coke Tar Coatings Post to Gray..... 60
Pitts. Plate Names Campbell, McMillan..... 53
Plaskon Div. Advances Cordier, Hoppens... 7
Plastic Pricing Changed..... 85
Prairie States Oil Chemical Unit Set..... 56
Production Act Legislation Halted..... 3
Robins Ups Medical Head..... 73
SAACI 'Fite Nite' April 17..... 7
Schenley Elects Gilbert..... 7
Scher Adds to Facilities..... 46
Schering Offers TB Drug for Research..... 68
Scott Made Pitts. Coke Research Head..... 52
States Title to Tidelands Voted..... 5
Sterling-Winthrop Inst. Adds Beyler..... 70
Sterwin Assigns Revord..... 69
Synthetic Wax Data Available..... 84
Tetraethyl Lead Use Curbs Lifted..... 3
TGA Drafts Meeting Agenda..... 7
TGA Issues Isopropyl Myristate Data..... 67
US Castor Oil Imports: 1951..... 84
UK Herring Oil Output: 1951..... 85
Van Dyk Elects Hollenberg Pres..... 69
Velsicol Adds Herron, Anderson..... 52
Vick Names Seitz..... 66
Vick Vice-Presidency to Waters..... 73
Vita-Var Names Buffalo Agent..... 83
Walsh-Healey Act Perils Chem. Industry... 5
Western NY Paint Techs Meet Tonight..... 85
Winthrop-Stearns Opens New Offices..... 72
Witco Issues Soap Bulletin..... 85
Zinc, Lead Scrap Ceilings Revised..... 4

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertising Index..... 95
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 53
Classified Advertisements..... 94
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 57
Coal Chemicals..... 58
Crude Oil Stocks..... 54
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 38
Imports..... 70
Imports Detained..... 75
Obituaries..... 57
OPD Price Index..... 4
Trade Briefs.....43, 46, 53, 55, 60, 65, 66
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Furnace Black Exports Freed from Quota Curbs

Beginning immediately, exports of furnace carbon black will be licensed on an "open-end" basis, without quota restrictions, the Office of International Trade announced April 1.

Though furnace black exports no longer will be limited to a specified quantity per quarter, they will be controlled by OIT to protect national security and to assure sufficient margin in domestic supplies to meet any sudden rise in furnace black requirements for US military or civilian tire production. Furnace black has been under export quotas for the past year. Contract (channel) black, which has been more freely available, has not been under export quotas. OIT pointed out, however, that export licenses will continue to be required for all grades of black.

Despite rstrictions, exports of US carbon black (furnace and contact) to friendly countries reached a record high of 433,000,000 pounds in 1951. The following table compares the quantities exported in the past three years, broken down by exports to Canada, for which export licenses are not required, and licensed exports to other friendly countries:—

Contact:	1951 ■	1950	1949
Canada	24,000,000	27,000,000	24,000,000
Other countries	258,000,000	240,000,000	181,000,000
Total	282,000,000	267,000,000	205,000,000
Furnace:			
Canada	31,000,000	29,000,000	20,000,000
Other countries	120,000,000	104,000,000	78,000,000
Total	151,000,000	133,000,000	98,000,000
Overall total	433,000,000	400,000,000	303,000,000

PHS Funds Requested To Test New TB Drug

A supplemental appropriation of $200,000 to permit the Public Health Service to make tests of a new tuberculosis drug, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, was requested of congress last week by President Truman. The experiment is intended to be carried on in fifteen tuberculosis hospitals.

The new drug has been under clinical tests for the past six months and has given indication of very good results, and might well be classed as one of the "miracle" drugs. Additional production capacity to increase the output of hydrazine is now being built by two producers and consideration is being given by three other concerns to expanding production of isonicotinic acid.

Zinc and Lead Scrap Ceiling Rules Revised

The Office of Price Stabilization revised its price ceiling regulations April 4 covering zinc scrap (CPR 43) and battery lead scrap (CPR 53) to permit computation of weight at point of shipment rather than at buyer's receiving point, on sales made by the United States government.

As originally issued, CPR 43 and CPR 53 set specific ceilings per pound, f.o.b. point of shipment, but required that the weight of zinc scrap and battery lead scrap, used in computing payment, be determined at the buyer's receiving point.

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Price Index Rise Continued

For two weeks in succession the over-all price index rose, this time rising 0.2 point. However, it was 13.3 points below the level prevailing in the corresponding week last year. Four of the ten major market divisions influenced the net change last week.

Higher indexes were set in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market, and in the market for textile and leather chemicals. These uppings were tempered by the fall in indexes for oils, fats, and waxes, and for drugs and fine chemicals. Heavy buying of essential oils reflected replenishment of consumers' reduced inventories. Spotty business in textile and leather chemicals was offset some by a gain in withdrawals against contracts. Oils, fats and waxes developed new "lows" for the recent downward trends of prices and demand.

Demand for heavy chemicals showed no important expansion. Some thought the buying slump had ended; others were not so sure. In agricultural chemicals no easing of the tight supply situation in ammonias was in sight. Anthrax germs in some sort of bone meal caused trading to slump. A strike in the steel industry hung over the coal chemical market. Fair demand prevailed for protective coatings.

Except for thirty-seven changes in botanicals listed on page 75, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 5c. per lb. (77).
Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb. (86).
Birchtar oil, crude, 10c. per lb. (77).
rectified, 15c. per lb. (77).
Bois de rose oil, 20c. per lb. (77).
Cajeput oil, native, 20c. per lb. (77).
redistilled, 20c. per lb. (77).
Coconut oil, crude, New York, ½c. per lb. (86).
Pacific coast, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton (86).
Egg albumen, 5c. per lb. (49).
Fennel oil, sweet, 45c. per lb. (77).
Ginger oil, $1.50 per lb. (77).
Lemon oil, Italian, $1.35 per lb. (77).
Linseed meal, $5.50 per ton (86).
Peanut meal, $3 per ton (86).

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude, African, 1c. per lb. (86).
Central American, 1c. per lb. (86).
Carnauba wax, No. 1 yellow, 2c. per lb. (86).
No. 2, 2c. per lb. (86).
Casein, domestic, premium, 2c. per lb. (81).
Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (81).
Rennet, 3c. per lb. (81).
Castor oil, No. 1 Brazilian, 2½c. per lb. (86).
domestic, 2¾c. per lb. (86).
wax, 1½c. per lb. (86).
USP, 2¾c. per lb. (63).
refined and deodorized, 2¾c. per lb. (63).
Citronella oil, Java-type, 10c. per lb. (77).
Citronellal, 55c. per lb. (77).
Citronellol, 30c. per lb. (77).
Coconut oil, refined, ¾c. to 1c. per lb. (86).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (86).
refined, ½c. per lb. (86).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅞c. per lb. (86).
refined, ⅞c. per lb. (86).
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia, (50).
Geraniol, extra, 5c. per lb. (77).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (86).
Hydroxycitronellal, 5c. per lb. (77).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (86).
Linseed fatty acid, ½c. per lb. (86).
oil, ½c. per lb. (86).
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (63).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (63).
Mustard seed oil, 1½c. per lb. (86).
Myrobalans, J1's, $7 per ton (49).
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (86).
refined, ¾c. per lb. (86).
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb. (77).
Soybean oil, tanks ¼c. per lb. (86).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (86).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (50).
Tricresyl phosphate, tankcars, ½c. per lb. (81).
drums, ¾c. per lb. (81).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (86).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

April 7, 1952	Mar. 28, 1952	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
141.0	140.8	121.1	154.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	144.7	153.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	141.5	154.3	154.9	135.2	119.9

Plaskon Division Advances D.E. Cordier, H.A. Hoppens

Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has advanced David E. Cordier and Dr. Harold A. Hoppens to the posts of director of research and director of technical service, respectively. Both were formerly associate directors of research.

Mr. Cordier has been with Plaskon since 1933 and has spent practically all of his time with the company in research and development work on plastic molding compounds. Dr. Hoppens came into the Plaskon organization ten years ago and has specialized in research and technical service work on coating resins.

Senate Votes States Title to Tidelands

A federal quit-claim bill giving the states title to the oil-rich tidelands was passed by the senate April 2 by a fifty to thirty-five vote. Because of certain differences with a previously-passed house bill, the measure must go to conference before it is sent to the White House.

The differences between the two houses in the legislation are not of major importance, and no difficulties are expected in the way of a final agreement on the measure, but neither is there any doubt that the bill is going to encounter a veto from President Truman. He has gone on record many times as opposing the federal government relinquishing its claim to the lands.

Ultimate Outcome in Doubt

The ultimate outcome of the issue cannot be foretold from the vote in the senate. While there seems to be no question but that the house can pass a state-controlled bill over a Presidential veto, there is some doubt whether it can be done in the senate. A two-thirds majority of those present is needed to pass a bill overa veto.

The bill approved by the senate was a complete substitute for the measure that had been brought to the floor by the interior committee. This bill proposed that the Secretary of the Interior should issue leases for development of the oil and gas resources of the tidelands for a five-year period, while congress thrashed out the issue of ownership. The senate voted down this proposal and substituted the quit-claim measure by a vote of fifty to thirty-four.

Hill Amendment Voted Down

The senate also refused to accept an amendment sponsored by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and a number of other supporters of federal ownership, that the revenues from the off-shore oil leases be set aside to finance a program of federal aid to schools through grants to the states. This amendment was rejected forty-seven to thirty-six.

Dow Int'l Moves to Form Associate Firm in Japan

An agreement for the formation of a company to manufacture plastic materials in Japan has been announced by Clayton S. Shoemaker, president of Dow Chemical International, Ltd., a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The new corporation, to be known as Asahi-Dow, Ltd., will be an associated company of Dow International and the Asahi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., of Osaka and Tokyo. Each of the firms will hold a 50 percent stock interest in the new company and will be equally represented on the board of directors. Mr. Shoemaker said the agreement is now awaiting approval by the US Bureau of Internal Revenue and Japan's Foreign Investment Commission.

Initial plans call for the construction of facilities for the production of "Saran" monomers and copolymers at Nobeoka, on the island of Kyushu, but Mr. Shoemaker said Asahi-Dow expected also to manufacture "Saran" filaments and might later engage in other lines of production. Asahi Chemical is one of the largest chemical companies in Japan, manufacturing a general line of basic chemicals.

Named to Key CSC Post

Abbott K. Hamilton, a vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has been placed in charge of product divisions by the concern. He succeeds H. J. Henry who resigned recently. Mr. Hamilton has been with CSC since 1945 when the corporation purchased Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Corporation of which he was vice-president.

Clough Retires as Abbott Chairman; Stiles Successor

S. De Witt Clough has retired as chairman of the board of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, and James F. Stiles, jr., has been elected to succeed him in the post. The new chairman formerly was vice-president and treasurer and will continue in the capacity of treasurer and chief financial officer. Mr. Stiles joined Abbott in 1913 as a shipping clerk, became treasurer and a director in 1930 and vice-president in 1931.

Three directors of the company have also been elected. They are:—Roger W. Adams, head of the department of chemistory, University of Illinois; R. D. Coghill, Abbott research director, and Harold A. Arneson, president of export subsidiaries. They succeed R. E. Horn, president emeritus; Edward B. Carter, executive director of research, and Mr. Clough, all of whom are retiring.

Frame Returns to Cities Service, Gets Added Post

W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service Company, New York, has announced the return of A. P. Frame to his post with the Cities Service organization after eighteen months of service on loan to the Petroleum Administration for Defense in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frame resumes his offices as president of Cities Service Research & Development Company, and vice-president of the Cities Service Refining Corporation and Cit-Con Oil Corporation. In addition, he has been elected first vice-president of Cities Service Petroleum, Inc. (formerly Petroleum Advisers, Inc.), the coordinating company for the petroleum operations of the Cities Service organization.

Chemical Industry Facing New Perils from Walsh-Healey Act

Chemical manufacturers and others doing business with the federal government last week were threatened with the prospect of being held responsible for any violations by their subcontractors and suppliers of the wage minimums and other labor provisions of the Walsh-Healey public contracts-act.

A series of amendments proposed to be made by Secretary of Labor Mauric Tobin to the Walsh-Healey act regulations, which are designed to extend the reach of that act farther into the stream of commerce, are now under consideration in the chemical and other industries with the likelihood of vigorous protests being lodged against their issuance.

In response to a request of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and several other business associations, Secretary Tobin last week agreed to extend the time for filing briefs and comments on the changes for another month and to hold a public hearing before the regulations are made final.

New Deadline for Comments

The deadline for submission of written comments is now June 10, on which date a public hearing will be held. Any person expecting to appear is asked to advise the administrator of the wage and hour division by May 15 and, if possible, supply advance copies of the statement he proposes to make.

The change in the regulations proposed to be made by the department also has attracted the attention of congress and brought a strong protest from Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. Recalling the history of the Walsh-Healey act, Senator Ellender charged that the changes proposed in the regulations do not conform to the intent of congress.

When the Walsh-Healey bill was passed by the senate, he noted, provision was made in the bill for its specific application not only to prime contractors, but also to subcontractors and suppliers. However, reference to subcontractors and suppliers was stricken out in conference and the law was finally enacted without these provisions.

Senator Ellender's Analysis

The far-reaching effect of the proposed change in the regulations was emphasized by the senator in an analysis of the regulations introduced into the *Congressional Record* April 1. A portion of the analysis had this to say:

"The scheme of making the bidders by contract guarantee compliance with the act on the part of secondary contractors, however, is not the only novel and drastic change envisaged by the draftsmen of the new regulations. Section 201.5 requires the contractor not only to be jointly responsible for obedience to the labor provisions of the act by substitute manufacturers but even by suppliers or subcontractors unless such persons now are deemed by the department to fall into the category of what the regulations characterize as 'auxiliary suppliers.' Moreover, unless so classified, the secondary contractor is also liable for failure to observe

—Continued on page 37

Hercules Naval Stores Sales Position to Wendle

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the appointment of Herbert M. Wendle as assistant director of sales for its naval stores department, in charge of rosin and terpene chemicals. Mr. Wendle has been manager of the department's New York office for the past seven years. Richard T. Yates remains as assistant director of sales for the department, and will now devote his entire time to handling the sales and market development of agricultural chemicals.

The naval stores department also announced a number of other changes. L. P. Killilea has been transferred from Chicago to replace Mr. Wendle as manager of the department's New York district office. L. E. Anderson has been transferred from San Francisco to replace Mr. Killilea as manager of the department's Chicago district office. James H. Neal, toxaphene sales representative in the southeast, has been shifted to San Francisco and appointed manager of the department's district office there.

Frank U. Rapp has been named sales manager for agricultural chemicals, and Richard J. Both has been appointed assistant sales manager. Dr. E. N. Woodbury has been named chief entomologist. Emile Pragoff, jr., has become sales manager of rosin and rosin derivatives. C. E. McKay has become sales manager of terpene liquid products.

Evart E. Mayfield has been made sales manager of "Vinsol" and related products George B. Ward, jr., has become manager of the Wilmington district office. Arch McLelland has been transferred from Detroit to the Dallas district office. John C. Ball, jr., has been shifted from Wilmington to the Detroit district office.

American Chlorophyll Merger With Strong, Cobb Announce

Consummation of plans to merge the business of American Chlorophyll, Inc., Lake Worth, Fla. with that of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was announced April 2 by George Miller, president of Strong, Cobb and Cecil P. Young, president of American Chlorophyll. Stockholders' meetings of both companies have been called for April 25 to ratify terms of the merger.

The announcement followed approval of the merger by the board of directors of Strong, Cobb at its meeting in Cleveland April 1. Directors of American Chlorophyll had voted in favor of the merger March 26 at Lake Worth. A letter outlining terms of the merger has been mailed to stockholders of both companies. It is expected that American Chlorophyll stockholders will be offered 1⅓ shares of Strong, Cobb common stock for each share of American Chlorophyll common stock.

Mr. Young, president of American Chlorophyll; Bradford Magill, general counsel for the company, and Byron L. Ramsing, director and member of the executive committee of American Chlorophyll, are expected to join the Strong, Cobb board if the merger is approved by the stockholders.

Naugatuck Names Dennis Western Branch Manager

Appointment of Gerald L. Dennis as branch manager of the west coast operations of Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, New York, has been announced by George R. Vila, general sales manager.

Mr. Dennis, who was formerly technical sales representative for rubber latex and dispersions in the Philadelphia area, replaces J. Raymond Morath who died earlier this year. He will make his headquarters in the division's newly completed west coast plant and branch office in Los Angeles, Calif. He joined Naugatuck Chemical in 1944 at the Kankakee Ordnance Works, Joliet, Ill. He transferred to the development department in Naugatuck, Conn., in 1945 and entered the sales department in 1946, covering first the New York and then the Philadelphia territories.

Glidden, Bohn Aluminum In Joint Titanium Study

A joint program of broad research into titanium has been announced by the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Following an agreement signed by R. J. Roshirt, executive vice-president of Bohn Aluminum, and J. P. Ruth, vice-president in charge of the chemical and pigment division of Glidden, research facilities of the two companies will be pooled for the project.

Both Glidden and Bohn have been working indepedently on titanium research for some time, and are past the preliminary phases. Both are interested in the production of pure titanium metal, its compounds and alloys and in the fabrication of ductile titanium and its alloys. Officials of Bohn and Glidden indicated that the titanium research program will be conducted on a fifty-fifty basis, covering both the cost and the complete exchange of information.

First objective of the research program is to produce a pure ductile, titanium metal. Other objectives include the development of special-purpose alloys and the development of technics to fabricate pure titanium and its alloys into various types of equipment and parts. The project will be headed jointly by W. E. McCullough, chief metallurgist of Bohn Aluminum, and Dr. B. W. Allan, director of research for Glidden's chemicals-pigments-metals division. Research will be conducted at Glidden's research laboratories in Baltimore, Md., and at Bohn's laboratories in Detroit.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

In carrying on its running fight with congress over the Capehart amendment to the defense production act, the Office of Price Stabilization came up with some figures the other day on just what the amendment means by the way of increases in ceiling prices for various industries. Among the examples cited was the chemical industry, but it couldn't be listed as a horrible example because the Capehart increases for this industry were among the lowest of any.

The agency arrived at its answer as to the effect of the Capehart amendment by tabulating the applications for Capehart adjustments on file with the agency up to March 14. In the case of the chemical industry, 466 applications were reported received and Capehart adjustments meant raising ceilings by 3.1 percent over existing ceilings (CPR 22 ceilings) or 4 percent over GCPR ceilings. In terms of dollars, it meant an increase of $14,618,600 over existing ceilings and $18,791,500 over GCPR ceilings.

In terms of percent of increase over GCPR, the only groups to show a lesser increase when the Capehart adjustments are applied than does the chemical industry, are the metals, building materials, meat and fish, and the housewares and accessories groups. For all products, the Capehart adjustments meant a ceiling increase of 3.1 percent over existing ceilings or 5.3 percent over GCPR. The agency said that ceiling price increases resulting from the Capehart amendment jumped $56,200,000 in a two-week period, between February 29 and March 14.

Aluminum for Collapsible Tubes

The tube manufacturers report that there is a definite trend toward increased use of aluminum for collapsible tubes which are used for toothpaste, shaving cream and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations. They are in favor of this trend because aluminum tubes, especially in the larger sizes, do not cost any more than those made of lead. Furthermore, they give longer service since they do not oxydize as fast as lead tubes.

The manufacturers do not plan to push

—Continued on page 38

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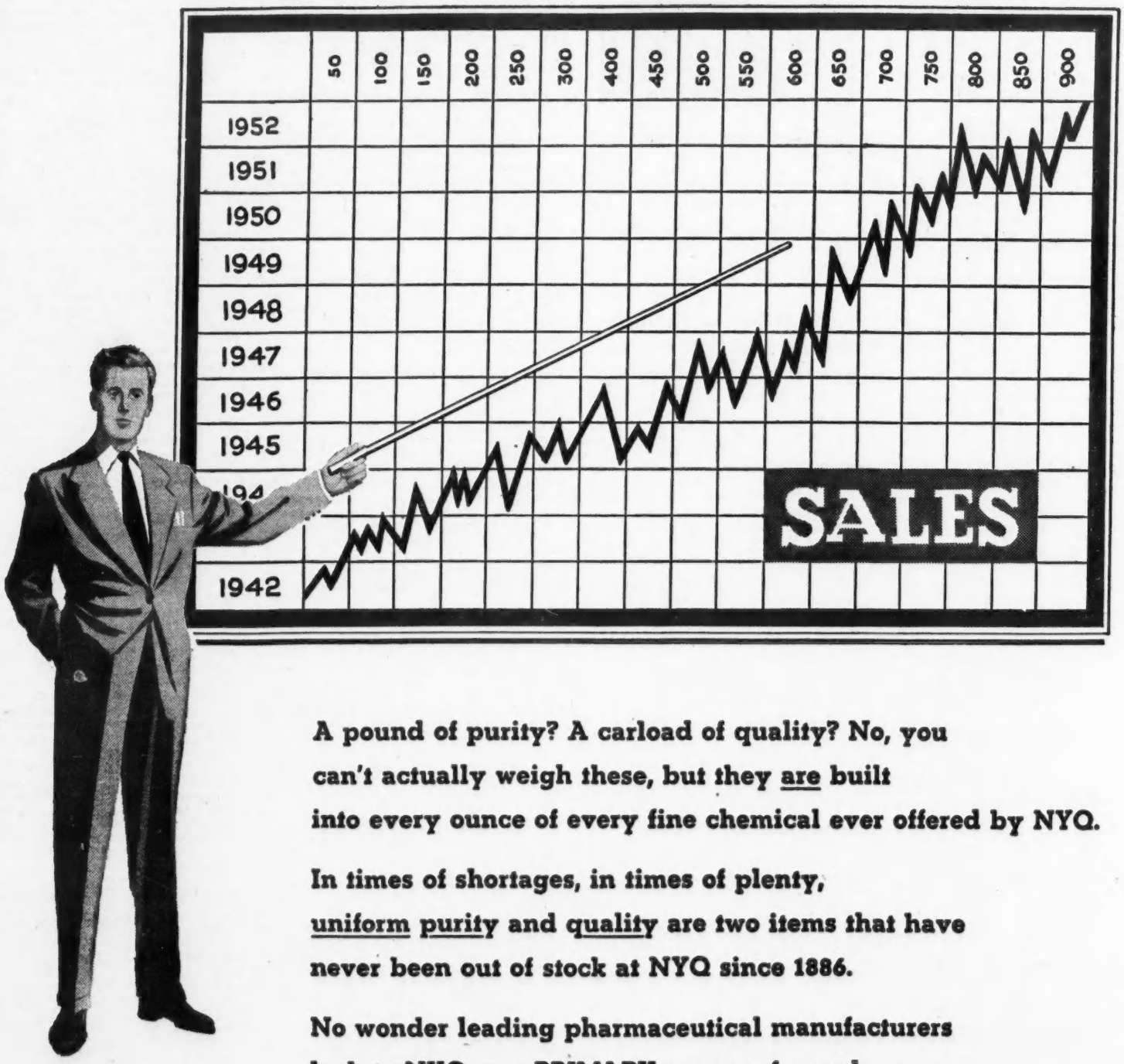

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1; production and engineering section, spring meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., May 14-15.

American Management Association, spring manufacturing conference, Statler hotel, New York, April 7-9.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton Fla., April 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 23-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, general symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 22; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, May 4-8.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25-28.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Pierre hotel, New York, April 24.

Histochemical Society, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 7-9.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, in conjunction with Metal Powder Show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 29-30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9.

National Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington hotel, Pasadena, Calif., May 5-6.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 26-28.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 19-21.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18

National Lime Association, annual convention, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 8-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18; annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. May 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, "Fite Nite," Downtown Athletic Club, New York, April 17.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York April 16; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

SAACI 'Fite Nite' April 17

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual "fite nite" April 17 at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York. Cocktails will be served from 5:30 p.m., with dinner following one hour later. The bouts are scheduled to start at 8:30 p.m.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: February

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of February. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Feb. 29
Animal foots from refining; 100% basis	1,974,000	2,552,000	3,782,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	1,789,000	4,510,000
refined	[1]	1,055,000	335,000
Castor oil, No. 1	4,269,000	5,234,000	[2]16,960,000
No. 3, crude	2,014,000	1,868,000	[2]7,058,000
Chinawood or tung oil	3,234,000	4,107,000	17,109,000
Coconut oil, crude	38,132,000	42,364,000	[2]82,143,000
refined	27,987,000	25,099,000	9,103,000
Cod and codliver oil	50,000	1,003,000	6,744,000
Corn oil, crude	17,419,000	19,367,000	9,562,000
refined	17,884,000	16,954,000	4,051,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	172,478,000	178,436,000	172,495,000
refined	164,076,000	117,870,000	[3]383,410,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	.....	[4]	1,283,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	904,000	904,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	93,000	732,000	4,497,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	13,000	569,000	1,641,000
Grease, other than wool	57,592,000	42,173,000	105,357,000
Lard, rendered[5]	251,000,000	[6]19,498,000	97,876,000
refined[5]	149,000,000	7,222,000	38,029,000
Linseed oil, raw	44,020,000	41,734,000	659,688,000
refined	20,435,000	21,787,000	43,103,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	[7]	175,000
Menhaden oil	.....	2,244,000	21,125,000
Neatsfoot oil	173,000	410,000	1,034,000
Oiticica oil	.....	803,000	6,652,000
Olive oil, edible	1,766,000	[4]	16,012,000
inedible	.....	17,000	330,000
sulphur foots	[4]	317,000	4,487,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,103,000	[2]28,770,000
refined	[4]	430,000	1,013,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[4]	[4] .....
refined	[4]	[4]	[4] .....
Peanut oil, crude	11,802,000	10,339,000	5,609,000
refined	9,799,000	6,301,000	6,343,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	[4] .....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[7]	242,000
refined	.....	515,000	1,911,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	13,000	1,776,000	18,132,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	[4]	[4]
refined	[4]	112,000	251,000
Soybean oil, crude	222,247,000	197,365,000	240,510,000
refined	180,625,000	168,379,000	103,120,000
Sperm oil	.....	2,254,000	[2]15,604,000
Tallow, edible	12,469,000	5,284,000	5,316,000
refined	1,687,000	1,393,000	881,000
inedible	123,467,000	96,422,000	225,393,000
refined	22,652,000	20,025,000	15,721,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,287,000	2,251,000	12,108,000
refined	2,270,000	1,218,000	3,081,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	23,259,000	16,790,000	54,736,000
Whale oil	.....	[7]	377,000
Wool grease	625,000	[8]	[9]381,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Feb. 29
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	249,374	250,825	55,286
hulls	tons.	124,416	121,578	43,004
linters	running bales.	[10]171,417	183,729	[11]235,057
hull fiber	lbs.	1,044,000	1,483,000	1,471,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	3,313,000	3,516,000	8,070,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	323,756	510,201	46,245
Lecithin	lbs.	1,691,545	1,500,015	3,062,374
edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	597	502	370
defatted	tons.	8,722	8,893	1,330
industrial soy flour	tons.	2,535	[4]	[4] .....
Other cake and meal—				
Castor beans	tons.	3,712	3,826	1,757
Copra	tons.	10,498	9,339	4,748
Corn germs	tons.	14,228	14,799	826
Flaxseed	tons.	39,032	36,331	12,093
Olive	tons.	1,678	1,903	164
Peanuts	tons.	9,157	8,383	2,811
Tung nut	tons.	1,951	1,380	[12]
Other	tons.	3,009	3,420	1,702

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Feb. 29
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	15,237,000	15,878,000	14,203,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,300,000	1,412,000	4,744,000
Deodorized oil[13]	20,211,000	10,325,000	9,966,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid base)	300,000	1,739,000	3,608,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—			
Oleic acid	6,706,000	4,343,000	[14]13,278,000
Stearic acid	3,859,000	4,727,000	[15]11,620,000
Other acids	[4]	1,292,000	3,693,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	66,000	215,000	975,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[16]	11,113,000	7,219,000	26,687,000
crude (100% basis)[16]	17,740,000	17,419,000	15,320,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,647,000	5,521,000	17,447,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,287,000	3,158,000	6,672,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	45,649,000	43,524,000	16,254,000
Soybean	72,379,000	65,955,000	18,980,000
Other	5,627,000	3,935,000	2,828,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,757,000	2,733,000	2,342,000
Fish	[4]	1,153,000	5,717,000
Vegetable	[4]	539,000	1,863,000
Oleomargarine	114,051,000	[8]	24,951,000
Oleo oil	4,212,000	257,000	3,372,000
Shortening	131,040,000	620,000	91,890,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	4,993,000	1,934,000	[17]6,130,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,141,000	1,496,000	1,577,000
inedible	2,169,000	1,764,000	2,004,000
vegetable oil, winter	9,945,000	7,531,000	15,322,000
Tall oil, crude	28,822,000	18,918,000	64,030,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	9,653,000	6,183,000	20,188,000
Tallow oil	1,073,000	1,020,000	2,870,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	15,264,000	13,002,000	27,091,000
Winterized oil	47,572,000	28,011,000	28,044,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Feb. 29
Castor beans	8,733	6,843	12,480
Copra	28,186	30,476	25,202
Corn germs	25,371	25,476	1,548
Cottonseed	161,696	536,248	1,140,094
Flaxseed	38,749	62,817	135,309
Olives	5,381	4,939	[12]
Peanuts, shelled	6,557	6,748	3,929
unshelled	11,795	10,984	16,525
Soybeans	629,039	672,120	1,483,955
Tung nuts	7,491	10,097	3,479
Other	4,897	5,118	2,290

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oils are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.

[3] Includes 15,218,000 pounds owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[5] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 53,492,000 pounds for February 29, 1952, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Included in "Sperm Oil."

[8] Data not available.

[9] Held by wool scourers.

[10] Include 43,064 bales first cut, 121,176 bales second cut, and 7,177 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 605.8; first cut, 584.8; second cut, 615.6; and mill run, 566.1 pounds.

[11] Includes 87,343 bales first cut, 129,602 bales second cut, and 18,112 bales mill run.

[12] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.

[14] February data include 6,702,000 pounds held by producers.

[15] February data include 3,875,000 pounds held by producers.

[16] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

[17] February data include 3,038,000 pounds held by producers.

TGA Drafts Agenda For Annual Conclave

The Toilet Goods Association has drawn up program plans for its seventeenth annual convention, to be held May 12 to 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The meeting will get under way on the morning of the twelfth with a variety of reports from association executives. Philip C. Smith, TGA treasurer, will lead off, followed by Joseph Keho, president, and S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the association. H. D. Goulden, scientific director, and Hugo Mock, organization counsel, will also present reports. Concluding business at this session will be the election of new TGA officers and directors.

Presentation of Charles S. Welch memorial packaging awards will be made at the luncheon on May 12 by H. Gregory Thomas, chairman of the Charles S. Welch award committee. The afternoon's session will be open, and devoted to a discussion of "Questions on Current Problems Confronting the Industry," with Mr. Mayham as moderator.

Cosmetics-Symbol Talk Slated

The morning session on May 13 will open with a talk entitled, "Cosmetics-Symbol and Resultant of the Emancipation of Woman," by Edward Sagarin, Sagarin Institute for Olfactory Research, Inc. This will be followed by a debate on the subject, "Resolved, that the Theory and Philosophy Underlying the Robinson-Patman Act are in the Best Interest of the Industry, Trade and the Public." The affirmative will be taken by a government attorney, and an industry attorney will speak for the negative. Luncheon that day will honor Canadian visitors to the convention. The afternoon session on the thirteenth will be a closed meeting for manufacturers only.

The final day of the convention, May 14, will be given over to TGA's scientific section Papers to be presented are the following:—"Some Limitations of Surface Active Materials in Cosmetic Practice," J. S. Hollenberg, president, Van Dyke & Co.; "Some Eye Irritation Studies of Shampoos and Other Hair Prepara-

—Continued on page 70

New York AIC Awards Honor Scroll to Dr. Snell

The fourth annual honor scroll award of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be presented this year to Dr. Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York. Dr. Henry B. Hass, chairman of the New York chapter, has announced.

The honor scroll, given annually for outstanding contributions to the profession of chemistry, will be presented to Dr. Snell at a dinner meeting May 22 in the Commodore hotel, New York. Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, will speak on "Foster D., As I Know Him," and Karl M. Herstein, of Herstein Laboratories and chairman-elect of the New York chapter, will make the presentation of the scroll.

He is a past president of the American Institute of Chemists, a member of the council policy committee of the American Chemical Society; a former vice-president of the American Oil Chemists Society; a past vice-president of the Society of Chemical Industry; a committee chairman of the National Research Council; president of the International Fatsand Oils Commission of the Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and treasurer of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers. In 1949 Dr. Snell was awarded the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry at its annual meeting in Manchester, England.

National Vitamin Foundation Elects Dr. Jolliffe President

Dr. Norman Jolliffe, director of the Bureau of Nutrition of the New York Department of Health, was named president of the National Vitamin Foundation at its annual meeting in New York April 3. The foundation meeting included two scientific sessions, at which eight reports on basic research in nutrition were presented, and a dinner meeting.

During the past six years, the foundation has appropriated $534,164 for the support of research and an additional $109,000 for educational and public health purposes, according to the report to the membership made by Dr. Jolliffe's predecessor, Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, and the retiring chairman of the board, J. Paul Folsom. Homer C. Fritsch, executive vice-president of Parke, Davis & Co., was named to succeed Mr. Folsom.

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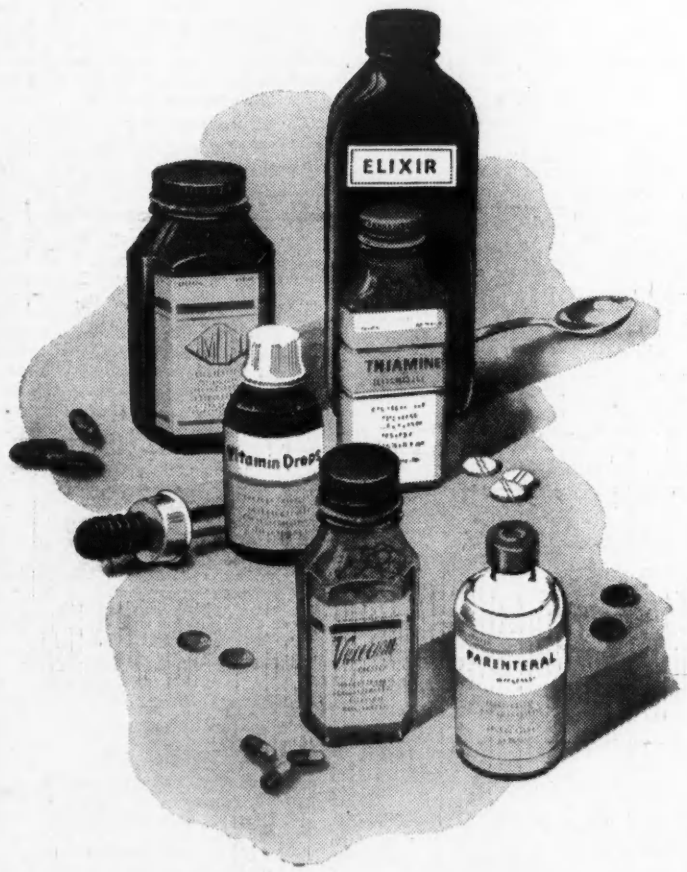

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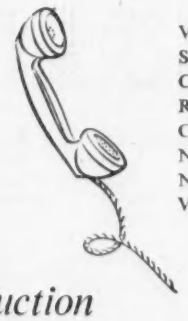

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Riboflavin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
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Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
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Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Choline Chloride
Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 40
Agricultural Chemicals 50
Aromatic Chemicals 77
Botanical Drugs 75
Coal Chemicals 58
Drugs 63
Essential Oils 77
Fats and Greases 86
Fertilizer Materials 50
Fine Chemicals 63
Gums 75
Heavy Chemicals 40
Lacquer Materials 81
Leather Chemicals 49
Nonferrous Metals 40
Oil Cake and Meal 86
Oils 86
Paint Materials 81
Pesticides 50
Petroleum Derivatives 54
Protective Coating Materials 81
Spices 73
Textile Chemicals 49
Varnish Materials 81
Waxes 86

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1433
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1533
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo, lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141 50 - —
less ton lots. same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166 00 - —
less ton lots. same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96 75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms. l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms. l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Cassello, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .029 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½- .29¼
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran. fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

USP cryst., dms. c.l lb .27½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. 28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. 24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. 25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼
double dist., dms lb. .18½- .19¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1050- .1175
double dist., dms lb. .1100- .1225
Cresylic coaltar, dom 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. 1.20 - 1.30
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb .90 1.25
Desoxycholic bots lb 22.00 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycollic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech. bbls. dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF Vil. bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.73
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —

Acid, hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
J bbls. works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb 64 70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 20
smaller lots lb. 17½ 21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls or more lb .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3590
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ 22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.30
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. 85 88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼
60%, dms lb. 18¾ 19½
Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2070- .2120
water-white, dms. lb. .2370- .2420
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. 37 38
Malic, dms lb. 50 —
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic dms works lb. .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ 80
Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb. 1.40 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. 23¾ 24¾
tech., flake 96-97% dms lb. 20¼ 21¼
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. 11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ 13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .23
Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb .14¾- .16
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 68 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb 16¼ 17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
		imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
		indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cps.	centipoises			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cryst.	crystal	min.	minimum		
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	W	west
ctns.	cartons	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	w w.	water white
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

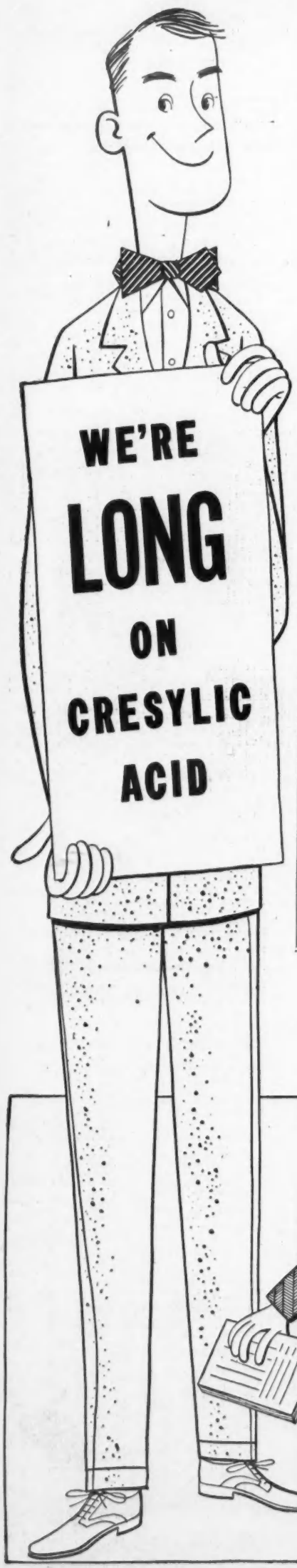
Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .06¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
small dms	lb.	.81	- .87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	- .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)			
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	- 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works	gal.	.36	- —
whse.	gal.	.504	- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb	3.25	- —
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.35	- —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	- —
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	- —
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	- —
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	- —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	- .94
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	- .94½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.12¼	- .13½
single dist., dms	lb.	.11¾	- .13
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11	- .12¼
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.10½	- .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼	- .14½
Succinic, purified; cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.63	- .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.05	- 2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30	- —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- 3.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	- —
96-100%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	- —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt equald.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	14¾	- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works	ton.	22.40	- —
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09¼	- .10½
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.10½	- .11¾
Tannic, NF USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	- 1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	- 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	- 1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	- —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- —
100-lb dms	lb.	.47	- —
small dms	lb.	.49	- .55
imported, bgs	lb.	.36	- .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	- 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	- —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Trichloracetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	- —
Undecylenic, dms.	lb	1.40	- —
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .35
Root, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb	.50	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.45	- .47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
ACTH, bots.	gm.	40.00	- —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb	22	- .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	1.46	- 1.48
powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
tech, cryst., bbls	lb.	1.00	- 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	- .80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Miss	lb.	.19	- —
fermentation, rened, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.36½	- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	- .80
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	- .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .30¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	- .28
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	- —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .14¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- .15½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .20¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- .22¾
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- .20¼
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.32	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	- —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.72	- .95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	- 1.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.91	- .98
tanks dlvd. same basis	gal.	.75	- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- .88
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .76

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.88	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.92	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .76
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.92	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .76
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.86	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	- .95
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .74
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.86½	- .87
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90½	- .96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.74½	- .75
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	- .96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .75
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.34½	- 1.48½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38½	- 1.57½
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.22½	- 1.36½
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	- .97½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.76½	- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.84½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.88½	- .93½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.72½	- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.89½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.93½	- .98¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61½	- .77¼
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	- .97½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.82	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.86	-20.91
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.70	- —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	- .96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- .75
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.94	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.98	-22.03
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.82	- —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- .29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- .17½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	- .18½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	- .15½
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	- —
Isopropyl refd., dms., cns., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5050	- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5550	- .5640
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	- —
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾	- .53
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾	- .58
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾	- .41
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	- .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	- .61
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	- —
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	- 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.57	- 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.72½	- .76
smaller lots works	lb.	.77½	- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	- —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27	- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	- —
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15	- —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.93	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —



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Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works ... lb 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works ..... lb 38 25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots works lb 8.55 9.55
2½% dms., works ..... gal. 7 55 —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works .... lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½ —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works .... lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 .45
powdered, cs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs ..... lb .60 - .65
Socotrine kegs ..... lb. .25 .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.... lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld .. lb. .85 —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-96%, fib. dms., works, frt alld lb. 2.00 - 2 40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald lb. .39½ —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... kilo 350 00 — —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ... lb 20 .33
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5 10
USP burnt dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb 07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 5.35
USP burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0425 - .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½ —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 — —
NF, gran., dms., works .. lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 85 00 85 00
light bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works ..... lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Alumirum hydrate).
Laurate precip., bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots..... lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld .. lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld .... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —

Alumnum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ... lb. .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms...lb. .59½ —
standard, dms ..... lb .41 —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½ —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½ —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½ —
unpolished stardard, dms ...lb. .54½ —
varnish standard, dms .... lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less..... lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less..... lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less..... lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 — —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
Iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works..... lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .63 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton 79.00 -80 00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1... lb .17 17½
2 ..... lb. .17 - .18
3 ..... lb. .17 - .19
4 ..... lb. .20 - .21
5 ..... lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3, dms., c.l., dlvd, Met. area...100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8 65 -11 15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton.75 00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4.000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, frt alld .... lb .81 1.03
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ... ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton.386 00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works ... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N. bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton.64 00 — —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51 00 — —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222 00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.235 50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.290 00 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs. works ..... lb. .59 .75
Persulphate kgs ..... lb. .30 .35
Phosphate com'l bgs. c.l. works. lb. 08¼ —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. 08¾ — —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms ... lb. .45 — —
tech, bgs. c.l., works ... lb. .08 — —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. 08½ — —
Salicylate NF dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms. works lb .14 — —
Sulphamate, bbls, dms. works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ..... ton 54.50 — —
bulk, works ..... ton 51 50 — —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 19 .30
Thioglycollate com'l, cbys, 100% basis lb. 1 60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 103% basis lb. 1 70 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst. photo grade, fib dms. frt alld lb .50 .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb 36.00 -40.00
dextro laevo, dms ..... lb 6.50 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb.36.00 - —
Phosphate dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb 6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo dms ..... lb 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19¾ - 30¾
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. 20¾ - 31¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss. R lb. 21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

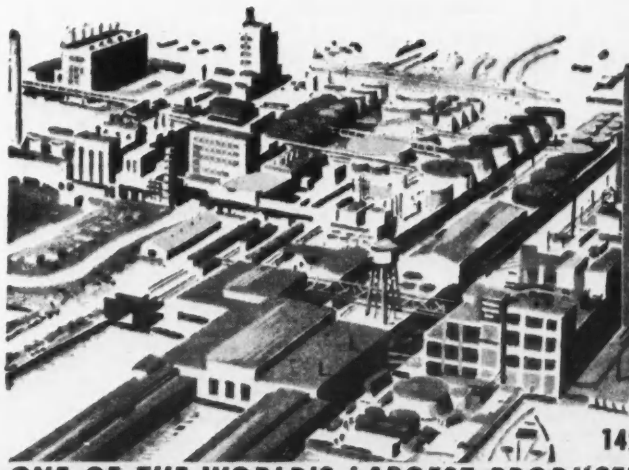
Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

PURE ALCOHOL
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL
ALL FORMULAE
COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT (TR 590)
All Products Available in 190 and 200 Proof

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate, dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.80	2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.77	.95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.35	1.60
Angelica root dom., bls	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.50	.80
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43	.48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat	lb.	.75	—
Czech, ogs	lb.	.13½	.14
Mexican bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.15½	.16
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Anisic aldehyde bots, dms	lb.	2.50	2.85
Annatto seed, whole, dms	lb.	.26	—
powdered, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb	1.10	—
90%, bbls., works	lb	1.25	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85	.88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.50	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb	.50½	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.45½	—
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., divd	lb.	.42	.42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	.50
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37¾	.52
solution, cbys.	lb.	.29	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, NF, dms	lb.	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	.23.40	.23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.13	.16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo.	77.00	—
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis)		40.00	—
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls.	lb.	.55	.75
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.80	.90
Trioxide, USP dms	lb.	.40	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,300.00	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	675.00	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	556.00	—
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	436.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	371.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	348.00	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	321.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50	—
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 5K, c.l. 20 tons, mines	ton.	122.50	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	116.50	—
5H, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	110.00	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	78.00	—
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton.	68.50	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	65.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	46.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	40.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	39.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	40.00	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	27.00	—

Asbestos prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton.	34.00	—
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00	—
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.00	11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.60	6.30

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.42	—
10,000 units	vial.	.80	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.66	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bags	lb.	.35	.40
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	5.00	—
Sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.50	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	95.50	—
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30	.35
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	152.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	162.00	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.18	.21
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton	190.00	200.00
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.14	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	ton.	250.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	260.00	—
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.14	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	71.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	81.50	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
95.75% bgs. mines	ton.	20.00	—
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton.	53.45	61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf bls	lb.	.40	.45
root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works	ton	12.50	—
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	71.40	—
5 ton lots	ton	68.90	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots	ton	57.00	—
low gel, bgs., l.c.l.	ton.	69.70	—
5-ton lots	ton.	67.20	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots,	ton	55.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	.79
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.49	.54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.015	.020
l.c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.019	.021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit	lb.	.02	.02¼
l.c.l., divd., gamma unit	lb.	.0275	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit	lb.	.0325	—
l.c.l., divd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335	.0400
Benzidine, base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb	3.50	3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works.			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.37	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	.35
Chicago district	gal.	.30	.35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37	.39
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37	—
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.37	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.38¼	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb	1.60	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.80
Salicylate bots	lb	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb	1.68	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	10.25	10.95
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	[illegible].00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.22	.30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.32½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	—
Custom contract	lb.	1.65	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb.	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Beth root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb	2.17	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
cs. l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	.22
Bone, bgs., bbls., c.l., divd	lb.	.14¾	.21

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., divd. or whse	lb.	.1225	—
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse	lb.	.10	—

To Serve Industry's Growing Needs

B&A ANNOUNCES

Extensive New Production Facilities for

INORGANIC FLUORIDES IN TONNAGE QUANTITIES

Marking another step forward in its long-range fluorine program, Baker & Adamson has installed extensive new facilities at its B&A Works, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, for the production of inorganic fluorides in tonnage quantities.

A completely integrated unit, this plant enables B&A to serve the ever growing industrial demand for these essential chemical tools. The plant incorporates the latest developments in chemical processing and control equipment. With it, Baker & Adamson now makes available large scale production of a wide range of important inorganic fluorides.

If your present or projected operations call for any of the inorganic fluorides listed here, make B&A your source.

- Ammonium Fluoride
- Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal
- Barium Fluoride
- Calcium Fluoride
- Chromium Fluoride
- Chromium Potassium Fluoride
- Cupric Fluoride
- Magnesium Fluoride
- Potassium Aluminum Fluoride
- Potassium Bifluoride
- Potassium Fluoride, Crystal & Anhydrous

For further information on these . . . or the many other B&A inorganic and organic fluorine chemicals . . . phone or write your nearest B&A office.

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Porous Barium Oxide and Strontium Oxide Porous

Carbide Free

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High Solubility in Methanol. Especially adapted for safe methylation.
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Barium Hydrate — Crystals	Strontium Hydrate — Crystals
Barium Hydroxide — Anhydrous	Strontium Hydroxide — Anhydrous
Barium Carbonate	Strontium Carbonate
Barium Nitrate	Strontium Nitrate
Barium Peroxide	Strontium Peroxide
Barium Chloride	Strontium Chloride
Barium Sulphide	Strontium Sulphide
Barium Acetate	Strontium Acetate
Barium Chromate	Strontium Chromate
Barium Oxalate	Strontium Oxalate
Barium Tartrate	Strontium Tartrate
Barium Fluoride	Strontium Fluoride

Calcium Sulphide — Antimony Sulphide — Manganese Sulphide

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11 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb .75 - .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blane fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18¼
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.10 - 3.52
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .45 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic, PTMA, bbls lb. 4.25 - 4.82
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw bulk Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon, 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.75.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.82.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
Borax, tech., cryst., 99½% bbls., c.l., works ton.86.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoatcetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .30¾
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.29
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12

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Manufactured by:

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
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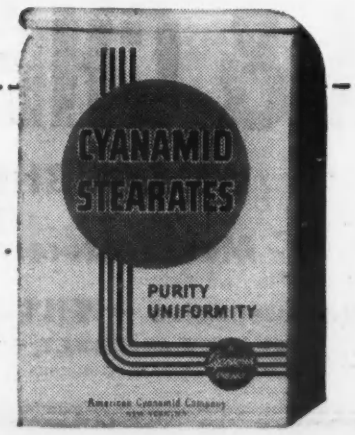
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal



Calcium bromide, NF, jars ... lb .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40% tank cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton 23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 - 69.00
USP gran., bbls lb .30 - —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs 21.00 - 23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm 25.25 - 29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide jars lb 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs or more, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt equald lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate tech., bbls., works lb .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ton 93.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt equald lb. .0603- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb to 999 lb. lots works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers bls lb .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene dms., extra, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.80 - 18.80
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 18.30 - 19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 15.60 - 16.60
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .52 - 60
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz., cs lb. .69 - 73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½ - —
smaller lots lo. .56 - 66
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000 lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd. bxs lb 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 - 3.25
powd. bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.60
from African pepper, dms lb. 5.00 - 6.65
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10¾ - .11
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0700- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0360- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0910- —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1120- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0833- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium (See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.55
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Mangalore type, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Indian, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.05 - 2.10
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½ - —
tins, works gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —

Carotene, tech., in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram 50,000 A units per gram cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill, units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb 8.75 - 10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid precip standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .30
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb. .19 - .20
other origins, rennet, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb. .23 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, technical, dms., c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼ - —
dm lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .13½ - .14
longstick lb. .16 - .17
shortstick, bls lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .19 - .20
broken, bls lb. .17 - .18
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
broken, bls lb. .25 - .27
unscraped, bls lb. .26 - .27
broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls lb. .28 - .29
thin, bls lb. .30 - .31
Cassia buds, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30

Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton. 210.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - .29½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, cns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works, lb. .63 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more, lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- 035
t.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- 05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs 75. .60 - 70
Roman, cs lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).

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for FOOD PROCESSING
for RESEARCH

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Charcoal, Hardwood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump bulk, c.l., works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .16
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- .17
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chlorinated rubber, 8, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works, lb. 12.00 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100%basis lb. 85.00 -95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis 85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% justed lb 85.00 -95.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.90
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .80 - .82
Zanzibar, bls lb. .83 - .85
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .70 - .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¼- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., works lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. works lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .77 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .24½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .613 - .633
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ - .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27 10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 125.00 Nom.
Pacific ports ton 120.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.29 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100lbs 7.46 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .12 - .14

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
DDT Government Specifications

SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, bbls, kgs lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution 80% tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Wood, beechwood, coys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol tech., dry, above 207° C, non-ref, dms, c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .161 - —
ref. dms., c.l. same basis. lb. .155 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ref. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ref dms. c.l. same basis lb. .161½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd. 5%, rotenone, bgs, works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Iranian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .17¾ - .18
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 72.00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs., works, unit ton 3.40 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ - .30
t.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral, less 2% fa., bbls lb. .21 - .30
over 2% fa., bbls lb. .20 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .09 - 09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Aiconol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic cost ton 52.00 - 55.00
California ton 42.00 - 45.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 - 100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .38¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88½ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .42½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39¾ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms. c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt allo lb. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., frt allo lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt allo., E lb. .29¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .46¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms. c.l., frt. allo lb. .41¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms, c.l., frt allo. E lb. .62¼ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms c.l., frt allo. E lb. .20¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Borborate, dms. c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms. c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —

Diethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works frt allo lb. .67½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 - 150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 - 150.00
Digitans, tablets, bls lb 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.768 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾ - —
tanks dlvd lb .16 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l. works lb. .09¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb .07½ - —

For Humectant Action plus...

Powerful Solvent Action
Low Viscosity
Low Freezing Point
Low Cost

Use Carbide's Diethylene Glycol

As a hygroscopic agent, diethylene glycol is equivalent to glycerol—and because of its ether linkage, it is generally a better solvent for resins, dyestuffs, and proteins. This solvent power coupled with a low freezing point (-8.0°C.) and low viscosity (35.7 cps. at 20°C.) gives diethylene glycol a range of usefulness that cannot be equalled by other commonly-used humectants. And diethylene glycol gives more humectancy and solvent power for your dollar than any other humectant.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY
A Division of
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
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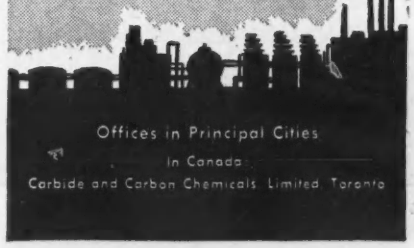

Offices in Principal Cities
In Canada:
Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Limited, Toronto

Diethylene glycol is successfully used for:

Gas dehydration

Compounding of GR-S synthetic rubber

Moistening and softening agent for adhesives, cellophane, paper, glues, and gelatin

Resin solvent and softener in composition cork

Humectant and resin solvent in steam-set inks

Humectant for tobacco

Conditioner for textile fibers and yarns

Dyestuff solvent and humectant for printing pastes that will not dry out on storage

Gas reaction inhibitor in casting magnesium and aluminum

You can also use diethylene glycol as a mutual solvent in cutting oils, as an intermediate in the preparation of alkyd resins and fatty acid esters, and as a solvent in the processing of intermediates for cortisone.

Availability: *Diethylene Glycol is available in commercial quantities. For technical help, samples, or prices, call the Carbide office nearest you.*

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.41¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.49¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50 -	5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51 -	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.29¼ -	.29¾
l.c.l. divd	lb.	.30¼ -	.30¾
tanks divd	lb.	.27½ -	.28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30 -	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.32 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.25 -	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., cl., divd	lb.	1.43 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	1.45 -	—
tanks divd.	lb.	1.40 -	—
Dinitroanilin, dms. frt equaid	lb.	.57 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20 -	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	.18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	.19
tanks, frt. allo. E	lb.	.15 -	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10 -	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.21 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45¾-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.41¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.42¾-	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.40 -	—
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd	lb.	.52 -	—
smaller lots, divd	lb.	.53 -	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50 -	—
whse.	gal.	.58 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works South	gal.	.69 -	—
divd., N Y	lb.	.83 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54 -	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.25 -	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24 -	—
Diphenyiguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb	5.30	5.60
Dipropyieneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt equaid.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	70.00 -	—
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb	.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.21 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.27 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26 -	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.28 -	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11 -	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	45 -	47
mass, cs	lb.	90 -	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60 -	1.65

"Dad, how do they get things like *medicine* and *tires* from COAL?"

NO wonder Junior's science lesson sets him to dreaming—and to dreaming up questions like that for dad! For the chapter on modern chemistry is more exciting than the story of Aladdin's Lamp. Indeed, the wondrous lamp never provided as many things for good living as the valuable chemicals derived from *coal.*

Today, these important coal chemicals—such as benzene, pyridine, phenol, and phthalic anhydride—are the basic "building block" chemicals from which industry creates your plastics, dyes, medicines, synthetic fibers and dozens of other products which help maintain America's industrial supremacy.

More and more manufacturers are calling upon Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical for their coal chemicals. For, as a *basic* and *integrated* producer, we control every step of their production, from coal to finished chemicals. The result? Assured maximum quality of product and a dependable continuity of supply.

When you see the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical trademark, remember that it represents a growing family of useful basic chemicals and related products which serve the nation's industry and agriculture.

Alkyl methyl pyridinium chloride
Benzene meta, para-Cresol ortho-Cresol
Naphthalene Phenol Phthalic Anhydride
alpha-Picoline beta, gamma-Picoline
Pyridine Sodium Cyanide
Toluene Xylene Xylenol

COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

WAD 4128 B

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots divd:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	33.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32 cns	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	17.00	-17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5 cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb tots, works, 25-50 lb lots, divd.:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	—
No. 10 cns	lb	20.70	—
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns	lb	3.75	—
No. 9, cns	lb	3.75	—
No. 10, cns	lb	3.00	—
No. 11, cns	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33 cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8 cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10 cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11. cns	lb.	13.50	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots divd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange B extra, conc	lb	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161 Orange FR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue 2B extra, conc	lb	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine, conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine, conc	lb.	1.85	—
667 Victoria green sml. cryst.	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Brilliant Blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.50	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
739 Green SN, extra	lb.	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B, extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	—
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb	2.50	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.33	—
1090 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.63	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.16	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

facts you may want to know about—

Magnesium Trisilicate

Foremost American Producer

Mallinckrodt, one of the first American producers of pharmaceutical grades of magnesium trisilicate, began manufacturing this valuable antacid in 1937 and is today among the foremost domestic producers.

Dependably Uniform

Of special value to pharmaceutical manufacturers is the high degree of lot-to-lot uniformity of Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate, not only in chemical composition but also in moisture content, particle size distribution, and bulk. Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate fully meets U.S.P. requirements.

Forms Available

To fit both tableting and suspension needs Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate is supplied in the following forms:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

Important Properties

Important Properties—Typical Values

	Powder	Bulky	Super Bulky
Bulk—Approx. fl. oz./lb. . . .	45	75	130
Approx. Particle Size Distribution*			
less than 5 microns	15%	50%	65%
5-10 microns	10%	30%	15%
10-20 microns	35%	10%	15%
20-40 microns	40%	10%	5%
*Determined by sedimentation methods.			
Adsorptive power—mg. methylene blue/gram . . .	not less than 100	not less than 200	about 150
Acid consuming capacity—cc. N/10 HCl/gram	140-160	140-160	140-160

Companion Products

For alkaline mixtures containing magnesium trisilicate, Mallinckrodt also supplies top-quality companion products such as Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P., Calcium Carbonate U.S.P. and Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.

Samples and prices will be supplied on request. For technical information write for Magnesium Trisilicate Data Unit X-212.

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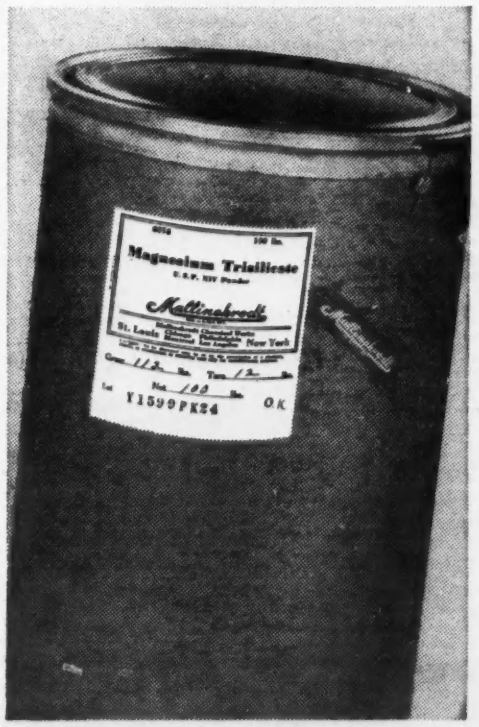

Dyes. Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—			
Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.55	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb	86	—
Chrysodine R, extra	lb	60	—
Y extra	lb	64	—
Fuchsine conc	lb	3.08	—
Green, malachite conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine Y conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:			
Azo rubine R extra, conc	lb	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B extra	lb	86	—
Orange Acid Y conc	lb	47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow azo conc	lb	90	—
Fast light 2 G extra	lb	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb	91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	.65	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb	1.14	- 1.16
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb	.06	06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb	.30	.40
Elecampane root, bls	lb	.21	.25
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.40	.45
select, bundles	lb	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic USP anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin dms, c.l., works	lb	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	39½	—
tanks works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100	grams	gram.	.50	.60
Epsom salt, tech, hgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., hgs, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin lined	lb.	.50	8.00
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms, c.l., works	lb	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb	34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Ether, dichloroethyl, purified, dms.,	frt. equald.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	.09¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	.10
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	.23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	.20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	.23¼
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	.20½
NF, dms., frt alld	lb.	.24	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
Ethyl acetate, synth., 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	.79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	.47
Butyrate bots	gal	6.10	6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb	3.80	4.13
cbys., works	lb	3.00	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies,	lb.	.10	—
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Diethylether dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.55	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.35	.42¼
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb	2.35	3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb	.10	.11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	3.95	- 4.25
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	.14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton	11.75	12.50
Pottery bgs., ton lots, works	ton	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
light, bgs	lb.	.19	.19¼
French bgs	lb	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Tunesian, bgs	lb.	.05½	.06
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	.97
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb	15	—
water white, cs., works	lb.	20	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	No stocks.	
Oregon, bbls	gal	2.35	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	17	.21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton	135.00	—
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton	130.00	—
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	60.00	—
ceramic grade 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton	47.00	Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton	41.50	Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.,	ton	38.00	Nom.
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton	38.00	Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton	39.00	—
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk mine, c.l	ton	40.00	Nom.

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Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton 37 00 Nom.

Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms. c.l. E. works lb. .0625 - .0675
l.c.l. E works lb. .0675 - .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420 - .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton 30.00 - 40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ - .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285 - .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375 - .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275 - .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875 - —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Geisenium root, bls lb. .25 - .28
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.40
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 5.25 - 6.50
root, African, bls lb. .17 - .18
April-May, steamer, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .18 - .19
April-May, steamer, bgs lb. .18½ - .19
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., April shipment lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .40 - .42
April-May, steamer, bgs lb. .29 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .29 - .30
April, steamer lb. .25 - .26
Rhatton, bgs., spot lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .17 - .18
April shipment lb. .17 - —
Ginseng root, cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium-type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .21½ - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .40
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .46
495-529, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .47

Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36⅛ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35⅛ - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33⅞ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33⅜ - —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, buts oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .093
crystalline, 83-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
93-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .03½ - —
house lb. .04 - —
white, choice lb. .05½ - —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15% bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25% bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30% bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35% bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40% bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50% bbls., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - 17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. 37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - 5.67
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.55 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - 60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst. tins lb 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. 60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. 25 - 27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - 22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - .19½

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - 33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB bgs lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½ - 13½
soft, MA bgs lb. .25 - 26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - 28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - 33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - 21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - 25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - 27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - 41
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - 10
black, bold, bgs lb. 13½ - 14½
unscraped, bgs lb. 11 - 12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. 10 - 11
pale chips, bgs lb. 14 - 16
nubs, bgs lb. 23 - 26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - 36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - 25
No. 3, bgs lb. 09½ - 11
dust, bgs lb. 09½ - 11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½ - 13½
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - 26
Ester, gum rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl. States N E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .16 - .16½
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .16 - —

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FORMIC ACID

More and more chemists and production men are specifying Heyden Formic Acid (90% and 85%) to assure best results in a wide variety of applications.

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics
Cresotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin
Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Gum, Euphorbium—Kava Kava Root

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.....lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan.....ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald.....ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.....ton.16.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., cl., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore.....ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y.....ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock.....ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30¼- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works.....lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.....lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis.....lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.....lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.....lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.....lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.....kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.....kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.....unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - .24
tanks.....lb. .203 —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms.....lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald.....lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.70 - 7.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms., lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 5.05 - 9.05
Beta, cns.....lb. 5.40 -15.00
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 7.40
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, 1X, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dms.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd.....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs.....lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms.....lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .36 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

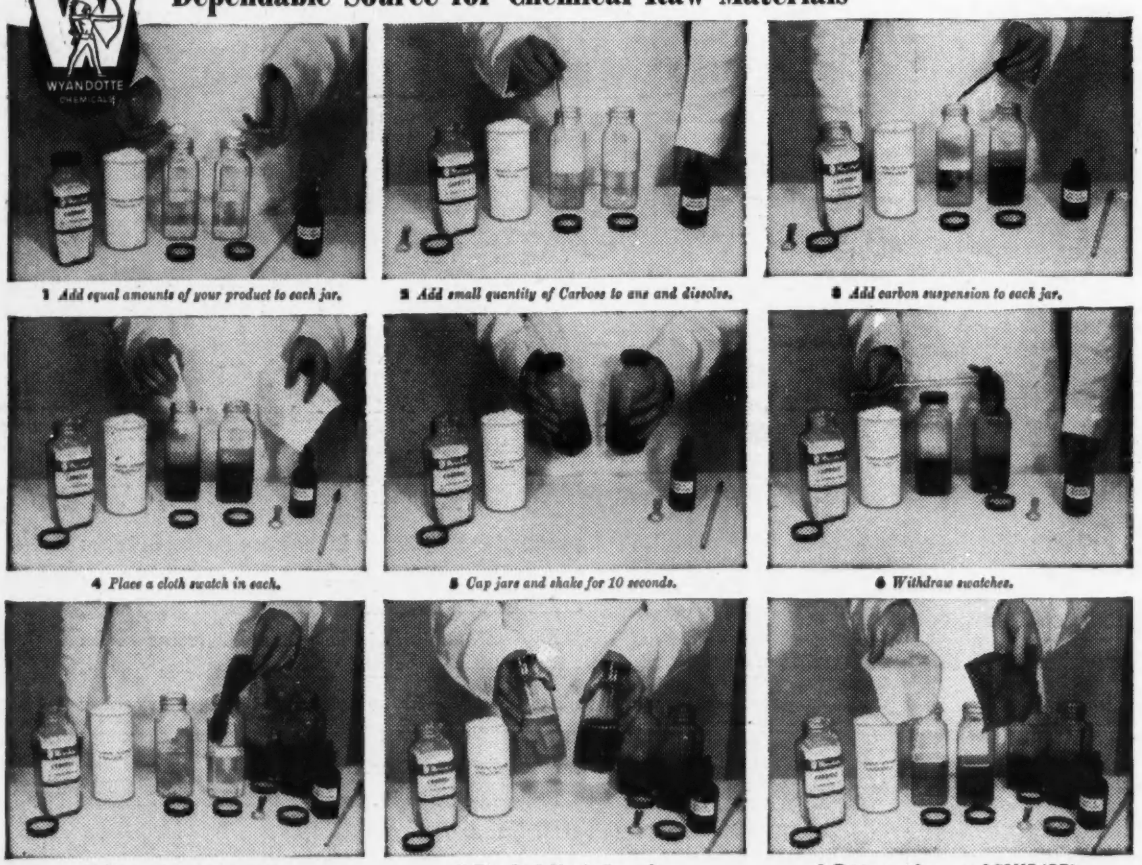
J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Dependable Source for Chemical Raw Materials



1 *Add equal amounts of your product to each jar.* 2 *Add small quantity of Carbose to one and dissolve.* 3 *Add carbon suspension to each jar.*

4 *Place a cloth swatch in each.* 5 *Cap jars and shake for 10 seconds.* 6 *Withdraw swatches.*

7 *Place swatches in rinse water.* 8 *Rinse by shaking for 5 seconds.* 9 *Remove swatches . . . and COMPARE!*

Make Wyandotte's 2-minute Soil Deposition Test yourself. See what Carbose can do for *your* detergent product!

BULLETIN BOARD

Soda Ash:
To insure adequate supply for all our customers even in periods of short supply, we are expanding our Soda Ash production facilities. **Meanwhile, there's plenty to go around now.**

New Pluronics*:
You'll want to look into this first **100%-active flake nonionic ever commercially available.** It's another Wyandotte first.

Caustic:
Whether your soap process is continuous or batch kettle . . . whether you manufacture detergents or bleaches, Wyandotte has a grade of caustic that will satisfy your needs. Samples and information available upon request.

Kreelon*:
Much comment from detergent compounders on newly improved Kreelon (an alkylarylsulfonate-type detergent) has to do with its **greater and more rapid solubility.** Ask for a complete report.

ONE PERCENT Wyandotte Carbose improved detergency up to 40%!

Reduction in the cost of raw materials as high as 50% by use of CARBOSE* formulations . . . that's the kind of report we're getting on CARBOSE from the field!

It's no surprise. In carefully controlled tests on cotton, this outstanding "detergency promoter"—as little as 1%—*increased soil removal and whiteness retention as much as 10% to 40%* in different formulations with synthetic detergents and builders. CARBOSE promotes long-lasting suds, reduces skin irritation—ideal for dishwashing, car-washing and other compounds where emolliency is desirable.

This superior product is typical of Wyandotte. For the quick facts on current production, improvement and development of other Wyandotte chemicals for soap and synthetic formulations, read the "Bulletin Board," left. For samples with which you can make the above test yourself or for more complete information, write—*Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte
CHEMICALS
FOR SOAPS AND DETERGENTS

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .090 - $60'
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35 - .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
hydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1150- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls lb. .11¼- .11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - .32
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Blue, basic, sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .35 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37½- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2255- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2160- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2280- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis .2205- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2305- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cas lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .33
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.90 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, b's without leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —

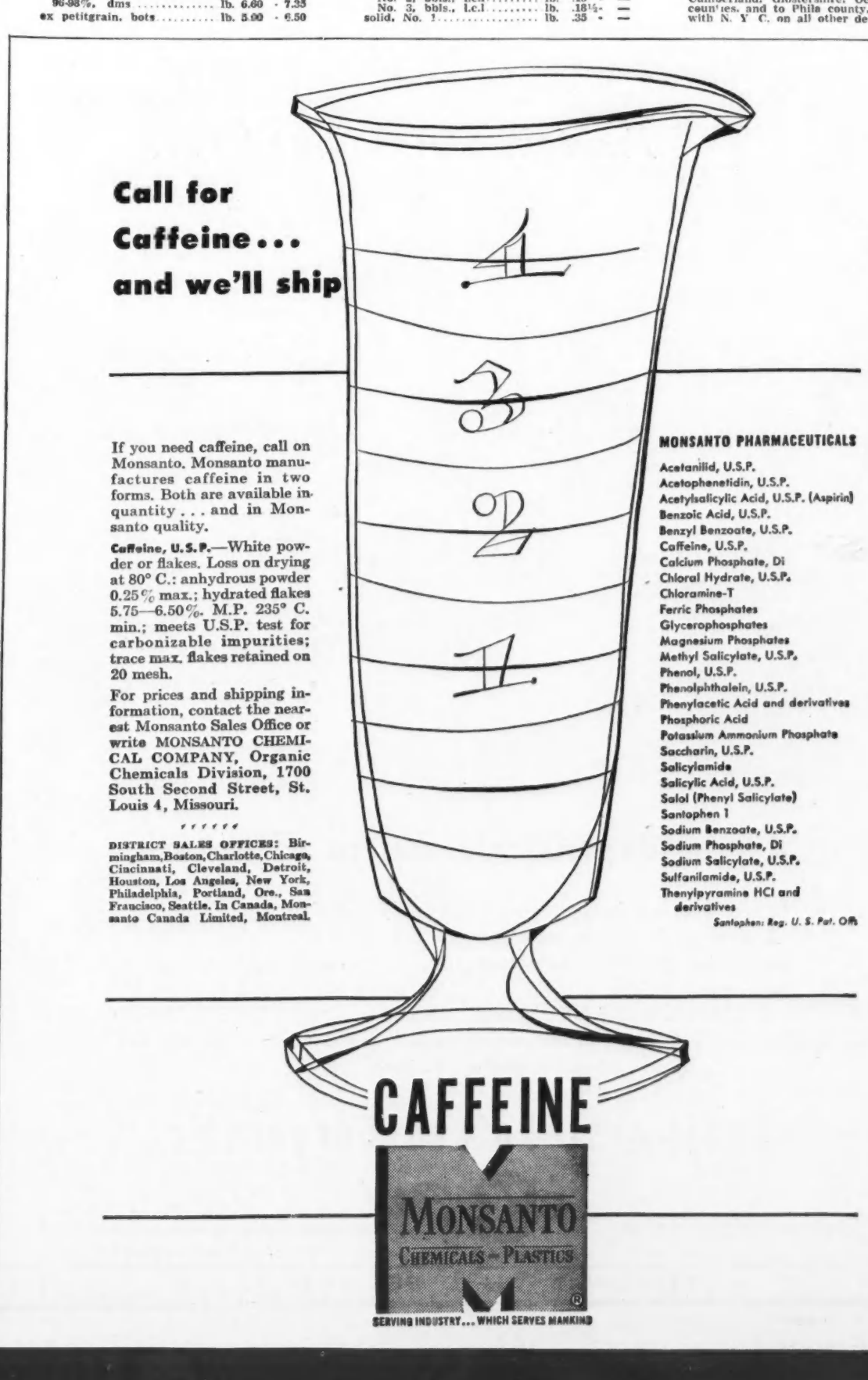
Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate

Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .90 - .91
West Indian, cs lb. .90 - .91
broken, cs lb. .72 - .73
Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, etns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, etns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.



If you need caffeine, call on Monsanto. Monsanto manufactures caffeine in two forms. Both are available in quantity . . . and in Monsanto quality.

Caffeine, U.S.P.—White powder or flakes. Loss on drying at 80° C.: anhydrous powder 0.25% max.; hydrated flakes 5.75—6.50%. M.P. 235° C. min.; meets U.S.P. test for carbonizable impurities; trace max. flakes retained on 20 mesh.

For prices and shipping information, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phenylacetic Acid and derivatives
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylamide
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Santophen 1
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Thenylpyramine HCl and derivatives

Santophen: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CAFFEINE

MONSANTO CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Ground, Paint

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.50.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .25 - .26
Chilean, bls lb. .23 - .24
French, bls lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.40 - —
Chinese, cs. lb. 7.35 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- 12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .34
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- .51½
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- .37½

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

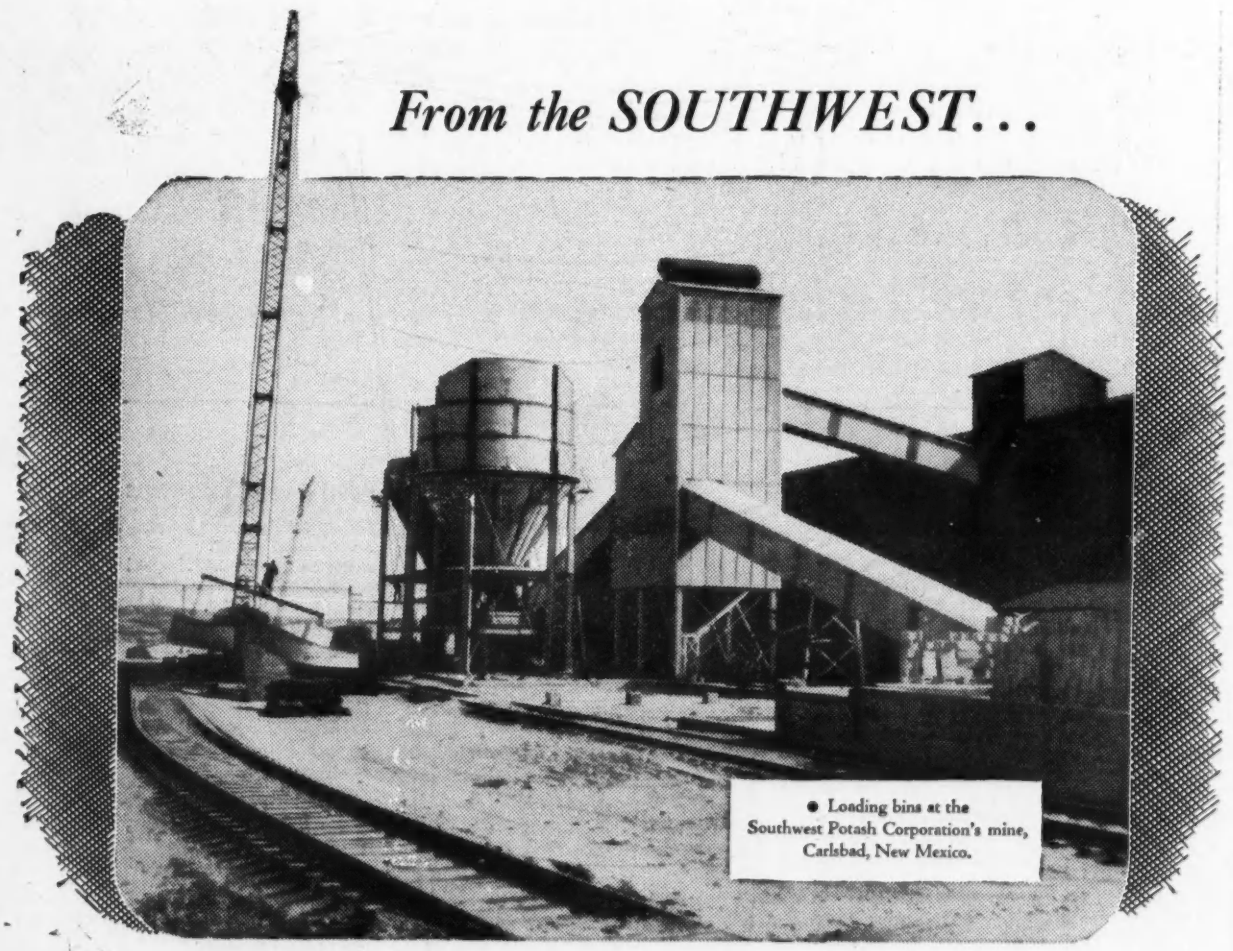
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. gal. .72¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld, E. gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone synth East territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .58
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —



From the SOUTHWEST...

• Loading bins at the Southwest Potash Corporation's mine, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

A new dependable source of Potash

THE Southwest Potash Corporation announces that its mine and refinery near Carlsbad, New Mexico, will soon be in operation.

Installation and erection of the most modern mining equipment and refinery are well under way. Production in substantial volume of HIGH-K Brand* Muriate of Potash (60% K_2O minimum) is scheduled to begin about August of this year.

Southwest Potash will provide a dependable source of HIGH-K Brand Potash for agriculture and industry. Your inquiries are invited.

Southwest Potash Corporation

HIGH-K Potash

*Trade Mark

61 BROADWAY ★ NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

© 1952 SPC

Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - .46¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New York gal. .28 - —
New Orleans gal. .25¾- .26

Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .53 - —

Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb. .30¼- —

Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .60 - —

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- .30½
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —

Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —

Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25

Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —

Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.00 -47.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 71.00 -73.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750

Naphthalene, dom., refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots. lb. .07 - .08

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .90 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.50 - —
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80

Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —

Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —

Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ - .40

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —

2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —

Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .35 - .36
splits, bgs lb. .34 - .35
West Indian, bgs lb. .32 - .33

Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

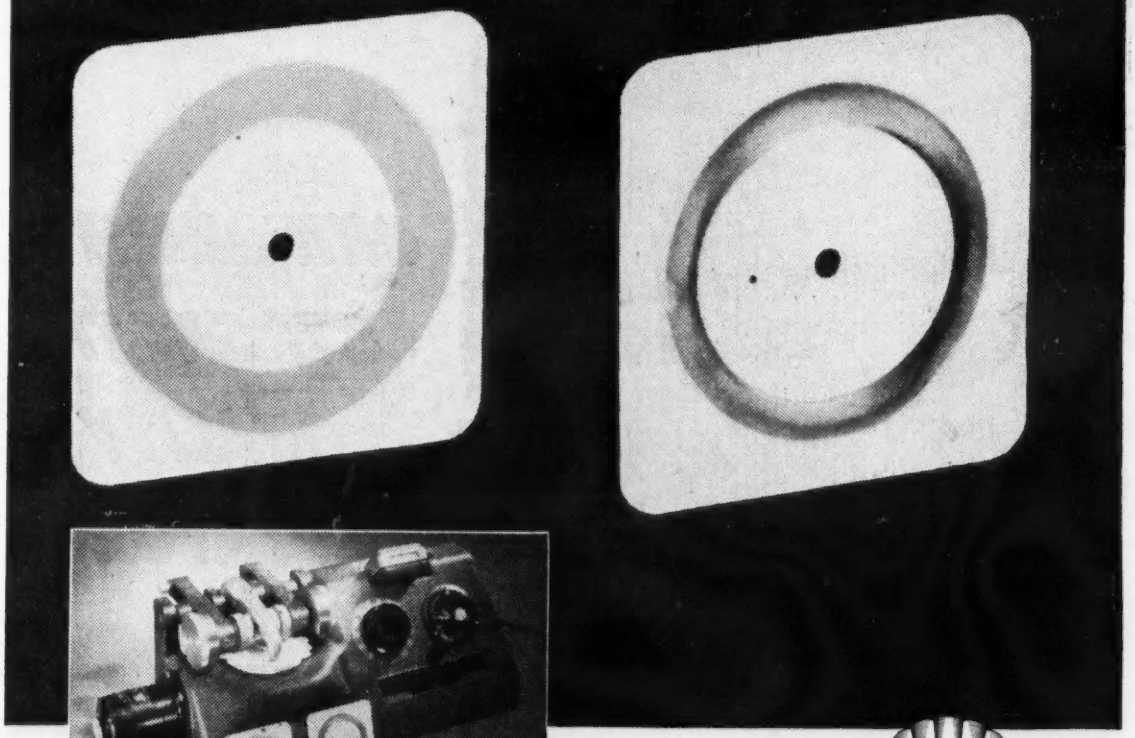
Octane, 100°-140° C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —

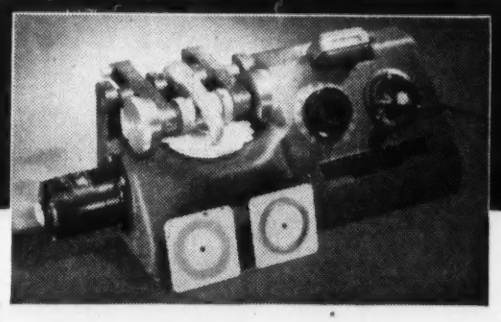
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Oil, amyris, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Angelina root, bots lb. 120.00 -125.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -110.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .63
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .11¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.20
55-60%, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 14.70 -16.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.20 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.40 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.70
tech., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.60
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb. 26 42
white, dms lb. 21 .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 10.10 -10.50
rectified, cns lb. 11.90 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway NF, cns lb. 4.00 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.95 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3200- —
l.c.l. lb. .3250- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3510- —
l.c.l. lb. .3560- —
tanks lb. .3410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3360- —
l.c.l. lb. .3410- —
tanks lb. .3260- —

Why EPON® RESIN finishes have unique abrasion resistance





The unparalleled toughness of an EPON resin finish is plainly evident in this test.

The Set-Up. Two metal panels, one coated with a widely used enamel, the other with an Epon resin enamel, rotate 1000 times on a turntable. Two abrasive wheels scrape each revolving panel.

The Result. The Epon resin finish shows no wear other than a slight decrease in gloss. The conventional enamel is completely worn away.

The Reason. The Epon resin molecule is of an entirely new class of condensation polymers. The molecule is so formed that it is inherently hard and imparts outstanding wear resistance to finishes. Epon resin surface coatings also have unusual flexibility and high resistance to detergents, caustic solutions, many acids and stain-producing agents.

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Oil, Castor, Hydrogenated—Oil, Wheat Germ

Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.3725-	.3775
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.28 -	.28½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3000-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3050-	—
tanks	lb.	.2900-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3150-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3200-	—
tanks	lb.	.3050-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2975-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3025-	—
tanks	lb.	.2875-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.19
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.25 -	3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.50 -	.65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	275.00	-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55 -	.70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	30.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25 -	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.75 -	1.75
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.60 -	1.50
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	5.00 -	—
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.08¾-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.07¾-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.12	Nom.
Oil, codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.85 -	1.90
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50 -	4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	23.50	-28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01 -	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.1685-	.17
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	16.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.10½-	—
Valley	lb.	.10½-	—
Texas	lb.	.10¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.0075-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75 -	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.10 -	7.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	3.55 -	—
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	3.75 -	4.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.10 -	1.60
70-75%, dms	lb.	1.00 -	1.45
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85 -	3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1510-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1710-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1360-	—
tanks	lb.	.1200-	—
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13 -	.15
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15 -	.17

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected *E* x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50 -	8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	16.50	-26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	15.00	-24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	18.50	-19.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10 -	.11
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12½-	.13½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.13 -	.14
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20 -	3.15
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.45 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65 -	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Oil, laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.00 -	4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.75 -	5.45
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.75 -	6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.50 -	8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.65 -	2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85 -	6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.85 -	6.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.50 -	3.05
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.35 -	4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	7.50 -	8.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.50 -	8.50
expressed West Indian, cns	lb.	7.50 -	9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3	lb.	.1770-	—
l.c.l., Zone 3	lb.	.1820-	.1870
tankcars	lb.	.1670-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1700-	—
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.75 -	5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.00 -	8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07½ Nom.	
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.21 -	.22
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37 -	.38
20°, dms	lb.	.36 -	.37
30°, dms	lb.	.34 -	.35
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	175.00	-195 00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Niaouli, cns	lb.	2.20 -	3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.00 -	5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.75 -	4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.12 -	1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.28 -	.28½
tankcars	lb.	.26 -	.26¼
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	c½ -	.7
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00 -	—
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	1.90 -	2.00
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.10 -	2.25
foots, dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17
Orange sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80 -	1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.25
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00 -	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75 -	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	223.00 -	—
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15 -	2.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.13¼-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.75	-17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.12¼-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.,	lb.	3.00 -	4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.25 -	7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.75 -	8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10 -	3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.75 -	5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.55 -	2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.76½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
whse.	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127 -	.128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies Sibirica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.21	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.17 -	.17½
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12 -	—
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16 -	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60 -	.85
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.75 -	1.00
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25 -	2.55
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	10.25	-13.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	.90 -	2.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.60 -	.85
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum),			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.00 -	2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Savory, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.37 -	.38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.09¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1375-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1450-	.1500
tanks	lb.	.1275-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1300-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1350-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1200-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
tanks	lb.	.11¾-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20 -	3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95 -	8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00 -	3.50
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0485-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041 -	—
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South	gal.	.67 -	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90 -	3.75
white, cns	lb.	2.25 -	4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.39½	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	—
tanks	lb.	.39¼-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.32 -	.65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	23.50	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	20.50	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	- —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
FORMERLY
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-133 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.65 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.39.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .12 - .12½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2490- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs., new crop lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.23 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 3.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.80 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .26 - .30
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —

Oil, White Mineral—Penicillin, Procaine

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .28
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton.88.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .38 - —
Potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .02½- —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .02¼- —
Procaine bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .02½- .02¾

FILLING THE BILL

NIALK® products...specially developed and quality-controlled to meet the exacting demands of industry

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Penicillin, Sodium—Phosphate Rock, Curacao

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10½ - —
200,000 units.....vl. .13¾ - —
500,000 units.....vl. .23¾ - —
1,000,000 units.....vl. .40 - —
2,000,000 units.....vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02½ - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .39
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3, gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.17
April shipment, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - —
May shipment, bgs.....lb. 1.04 - —
June.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
red, Carolina, longs, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
birdseyes, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs.....lb. .30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop..lb. .30 - .31
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Nigerian, caps, bgs.....lb. .18 - .30
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
White, bgs.....lb. 1.95 - —

Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers..lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .03¾ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06½ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05¼ - .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, refy.....lb. .04 - .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, ref'y.....lb. .05⅝ - .06
Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .07¼ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ - —
tanks, ref'y.....lb. .06 - .06¼
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y.....lb. .07⅜ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝ - —
tanks, ref'y.....lb. .06⅛ - .06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅞ - —
tanks, ref'y.....lb. .04 - .04⅛

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois.....bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana.....bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery..bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor.....bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .115
Pennsylvania.....gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .08375- —
No. 3.....gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal. .091 - —
group 3, No. 1.....gal. .08625- .09125
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw.....gal. .08375- .08750
range.....gal. .08875- .0925

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, ref'd, Pennsylvania, western, No. 1..gal. .1075- .11625
No. 2.....gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3.....gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225° F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery. gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco..gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .175 - —
Boston.....gal. .18 - —
Buffalo.....gal. .185 - —
Newark.....gal. .17 - —
New York.....gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia.....gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .19 - —
Providence.....gal. .185 - —
Rochester.....gal. .20 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .195 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .17 - —
New York.....gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - .31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .132 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .158 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .195 - —
Newark.....gal. .185 - —
New York.....gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles..gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .18 - —
Newark.....gal. .17 - —
New York.....gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh.....gal. .19 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2065- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .20¼
tanks, works.....lb. .155 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .135 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - .21¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼ - .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - .20¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - .21¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼ - .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾ - .22
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19¼ - .19¼
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - .21¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼ - .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works..lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works..lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works.....lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works..lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works.....lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .27½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton. 40.00 - —

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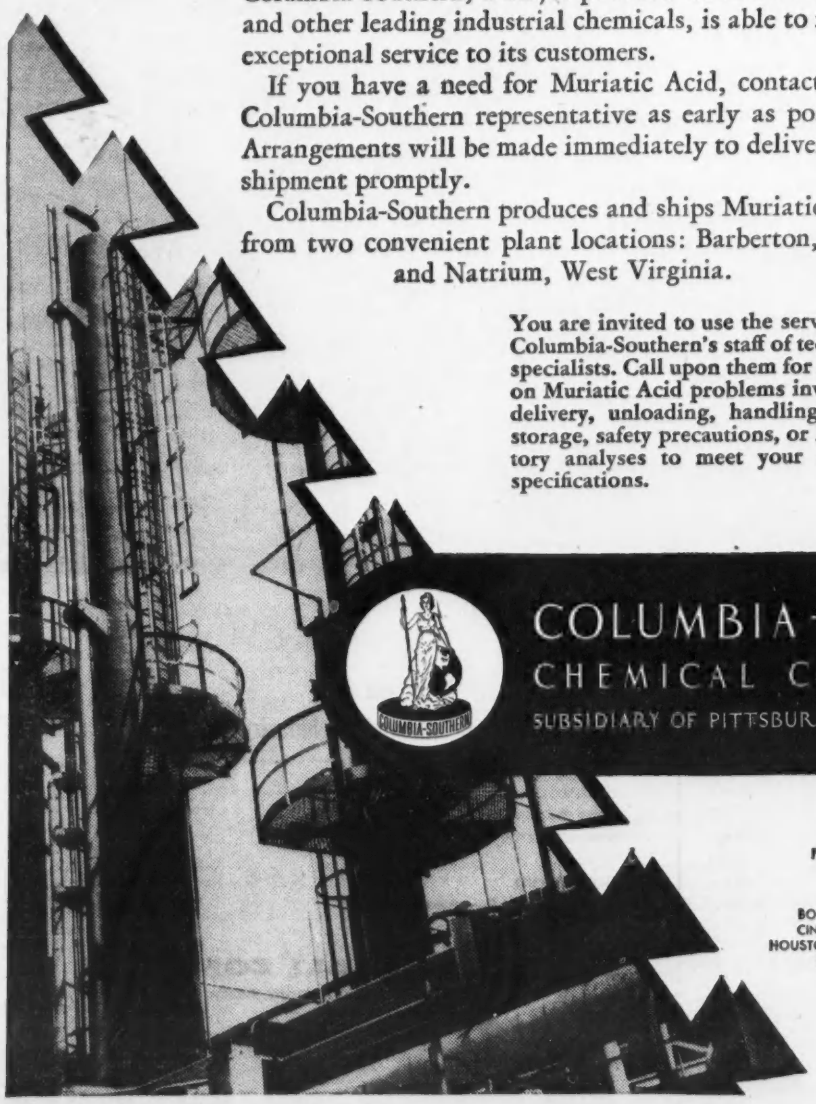

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Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines..short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5, minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms.....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½ - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½ - —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald...lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Bbls., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls, works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28¼ - .30
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15¾ - .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0488 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0545 - —
whse.....lb. .0655 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis.....lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½ - .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06½ - .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05½ - .06
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .05½ - .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - 50
Podophyllium resin, NF, dms....lb. 13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½ - .38
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.....lb. .32½ - .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .13½ - .13¾
Czech, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .14¼ - .14½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .13¾ - .14
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .13½ - .13¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, fran., bgs., c.l., works.ton. 180.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton. 258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾ - .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech, bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½ - .38½
powder, dms.....lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms.....lb. .31½ - .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib, dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls.....lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton. .50½ - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms.....lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾ - .30¼

Potassium persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .23 - —
kegs.....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E....lb. .740 - .796
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .09½ - .10
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .13 - —

Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots.....gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1 75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .0845 - .095
l.c.l.....lb. .0950 - .1050
tanks.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - .19½

Phosphate Rock, Florida—Propyleneglycol USP

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METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Propyleneglycol, Technical—Safrol

Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.27	- .30
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.45	- .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03⅝-	.04
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	.04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06¼-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	- —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½-	—
fine, bgs., ton. lots	lb.	.02½-	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Purple Lake, (see Red).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works.	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.	gal.	10.50	- —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75	- —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.	gal.	2.67	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.70	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.89½-	1.04½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots	gram.	.55	- —
Pyrites	long-ton.	No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	- 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	-14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	- —
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	16.75	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines,	ton.	11.00	- —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	0.59	- —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works,	lb.	.22	- —
black cs., works	lb.	.16	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
white, china, ivory, cs., works,	lb.	.17	- —
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
translucent, pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.18	- —
transparent, colorless, cs., works,	lb.	.23	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.18	- —
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12⅞-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 31/64	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls.,	l.c.l	.40	- —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	212.00	- —
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.25	- —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.70	- —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.51	- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.70	- .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.76	- —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.66	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.56½-	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans	oz.	.68	- —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.		.60¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60	- —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.87	- —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- —
light, medium shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	- —
maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	- —
resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	4.60	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.20	- —
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.50	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30	- —
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.80	- —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.75	- —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	- —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.70	- —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.			
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12½-	—
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.	lb.	.12¼-	.12½
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, Io.		.05¼-	.09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs.	lb.	.60	- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls, works	lb.	.85	- —
rubin, toner, resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Virginia, bbls, works	lb.	1.40	- —
Red, maroon, toner, BON, arylid, dlvd.	lb.	3.60	- —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works,	lb.	1.20	- —
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
MNPI, toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.60	- —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works	lb.	4.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	- —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½-	.02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs, works	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	.85	- —
Chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs	lb.	4.90	- —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs,	lb.	5.10	- 5.70
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	- —
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Toluodin toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.45	- —
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.45	- —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0375
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.04	- —
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0450-	—
30%, bgs, works	lb.	.0475-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.05	- —
40%, bgs, works	lb.	.0525-	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	3.79	- —
Watchung, bbls.	lb.	1.95	- —
Red, KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	4.37	- 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25	- —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.82½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.83½-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	- —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.,	lb.	3.25	- 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	40.00	-56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.70	- 1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	.75	- 1.50
India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	- —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00	- —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	- .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	- .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	48.00	- —
Rue herb, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Rutin, 10-kilo lots, fib. dms.	gram.	.03	- .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.	gram.	.03	- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.73	- —
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.45	- .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	24.00	-27.00
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.95	- 1.40

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Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Greek, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Spanish, bls., stemless.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½

Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .0735- .0775

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.12½- —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.17.00 - —

Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50

Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 -297.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns.. kilo.300.00 - —

Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —

Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25

Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09

Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35

Scammony resin lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14

Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32

Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 3.25 - —

Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50

Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .40 - .50

Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.

Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs..lb. No stocks.
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .16½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .22 - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15¼

Shaeffer's salt, bgs, frt. alld...lb. .80 - —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .52 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .62 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39½- .41
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .37 - .40
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .35 - .37
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .33 - .36
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28¼

Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —

Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.

Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 Nom.

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00

Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28

Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —

Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

Soapbark, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —

Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —

Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller, lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65

Aluminate, bgs., 29,000 lbs. or more..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller, lots.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —

Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —

Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾

Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10

Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .44½- .46

Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —

Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —

Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65

Sage—Sodium Hyposulphite, Photo Grade

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —

Borate (see Borax).

Bromide, USP, bbls.,., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35

Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms....lb. 7.00 - 9.00

Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100-lbs. 3.05 - —

Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¾

Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms.....lb. .21 - —

Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73

Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .25 - .26

Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾

Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25

Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .168 - .183

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —

Sodium fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —

Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots.....lb.11.00 - —

Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 8.45

Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85

Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21

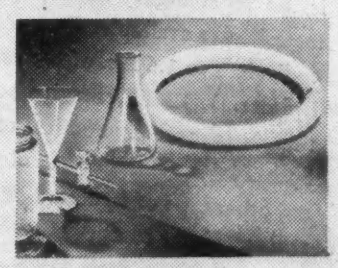
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00

Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —

Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic), NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15



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Sodium hyposulphite pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 3.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex., whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

Sodium molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. 1.93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
dlvd., Met. area ton.118.50 - —
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, basis 100% tanks works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiosyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, cins., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .29½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100° F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.74.00 Nom.
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .38 - .42
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 Nom.
Maine bgs., c.l., works....lb. .12½- Nom.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more..gram. .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .20½- .21½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots .....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.56 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamine, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms., kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, co.n'l, regular, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines ...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works...lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. short-ton.149.00 Nom.
ground, same basis....ton.145.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto..unit-ton. .810 - .877
Carteret, N. J....unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.. unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62

T

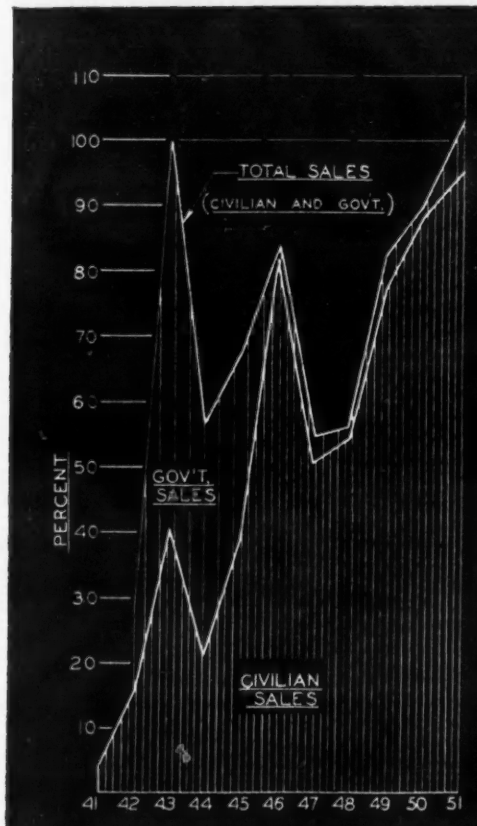
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —

Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. .....ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03 Nom.
inedible, extra .....lb. .05 - —
fancy .....lb. .05¼- —
special .....lb. .04¾- —
No. 1 .....lb. .04⅜- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms., .c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% mon., bulk..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tansy leaves bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .08½- .09
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Java, ex whse., bgs.....lb. .07½-Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .56 - .59
dms. .....lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. .....lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms .....lb. .39 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .70
prime, dms .....lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works .....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works..lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .56 - —

St. Ignatius Beans—Tin Tetrachloride

Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms.... lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bls .....lb. .07¾- .08
Thymil, fib. dms .....lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms .....lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .80¾- —
Metal .....lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms .....lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90



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SULFAPYRIMIDINES
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SULFADIAZINE
SULFAMERAZINE
SULFAMETHAZINE

The 1951 sales of the sulfapyrimidines, shown in the graph, again exceeded all previous records. The amazing growth of these sulfa drugs in American medicine is a reflection of the increasing awareness of their outstanding advantages, particularly when used in the form of mixtures.

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FEWEST SIDE-REACTIONS OF *ALL* TIME-TESTED SULFAS
HIGH SOLUBILITY IN ACID URINE

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...Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. (for human use)
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
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Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
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Nicotinamide HCl
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Titanium Dioxide—VM&P Naphtha

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.80 - 5.65
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial, nitration, tanks, works, Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Tureric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 -86.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 68.00 -69.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.60 - 5.10
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 7.00
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

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Solid, in drums
Flake, in drums

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Designed to meet your most exacting needs—

Uniform Quality . . . . Widespread Availability
Controlled Evaporation
Economical in Use . . . . Dependable Supply

Completely compatible — Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

All Sovasols are manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. All are white in color and all pass pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and color stable.

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Performance tells the story.

Process Products
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Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Wahoo Root Bark—Zinc Oxide

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.105.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.101.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11¼ - .11⅜
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11⅜ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .78 - .79
slabs, bgs lb. .77 - .78
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs lb. .66 - .68
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .66 - .67
slabs, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .85 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 - .92
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .95 - .96
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.20 - 1.21
No. 2 lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Wax, esparto, African ..... lb. .85 - —
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
spot lb. .87½- —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l lb. .0165- —
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots lb. 4.17 - —
Other American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .26¾- .28½
NF VIII, dms lb. .33 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. lb. .15½- .16½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .523 - .542
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .186 - —

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l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1915-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2035-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1985-	—
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1985-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2185-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70 -	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 -	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.45
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	-11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253 -	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
phosphorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85 -	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 -	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ½c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

Chemical Industry Facing

—Continued from page 5

the labor standards according to subsection (b).

'Auxiliary Supplier' Defined

"An 'auxiliary supplier' is defined in subsection (c) of section 201.5 as a supplier or vendor of materials or parts which under the prevailing practice of the industry, the manufacturer does not generally produce himself. Up until recently, however, the department has never questioned the 'industry practice' unless it is clear that the manufacturer is departing from his normal practice when he has a government order, as distinguished from his practice under a private order, in an attempt to evade the act. Subsection (d) of section 201.5 makes it necessary for manufacturers when they are prime contractors to obtain a ruling from the public contracts division whenever they purchase supplies from what they consider to be 'auxiliary suppliers.'

"In making such rulings, the administrator is supposed to base any determination upon a study of the industry as to what the prevailing practice is. It is not until fifteen days after a bidder has submitted an inquiry to the administrator and has failed to get an answer that the bidder may safely proceed to act upon what he considers to be the regular practice of his industry. Even then, he is supposed to wait for a waiver by the department, in the form of a letter from the administrator (subsec. (d) (2)).

Burden on Dealers, Manufacturers

"It will readily be perceived that the combination of these two regulations would place an almost intolerable burden upon both dealers and manufacturers who accept government contracts. As has been pointed out, under the old regulations dealers are not responsible for the labor conditions which exist in the manufacturing establishments unless the dealers are in fact agents of the manufacturer. Similarly, manufacturers have not had to undertake any responsibility for labor conditions in the plants of their suppliers unless it was obvious that they had placed a contract which they would otherwise perform themselves with a supplying company, to escape their own obligations with respect to labor standards.

"It has been suggested that the Department of Labor should be asked to revise the regulations so as to relieve principal contractors of liability if they obtain affidavits of compliance from secondary contractors. Even this requirement would seem to go beyond anything the act itself intends, but at least a contractor would not be responsible for labor conditions in companies over which he has no control and with respect to which he lacks even authority to inspect payrolls and records.

Blow to Subcontractors

"The result would be that any contractor who placed orders for supplies or equipment with another concern in order to fulfill his own government contract, would risk incurring heavy penalties if these other firms should wilfully or even inadvertently fail to apply the labor standards to the act to their own employees. Consequently, in order to avoid liability without fault, many large contractors would attempt to manufacture all the component parts in their own plants. The economic effect on small manufacturers, who rely primarily on subcontracts for parts, would be catastrophic."

OPS Eases Price Filing On New Chemical Products

Chemical manufacturers were granted an exemption by the Office of Price Stabilization April 5 from the use of form No. 128 in reporting ceiling prices for new commodities. The same exemption also was granted by the agency to certain rubber products, textile materials and hard goods.

Use of form 128 was heretofore required under section 32 of CPR 22, in reporting newly established ceiling prices for commodities not sold between July 1, 1949 and June 24, 1950. In granting the exemptions, OPS said that it had been found that form 128 is not appropriate and convenient for the makers of the listed articles.

Cobalt, Nickel World Allocations Announced

The manganese-nickel-cobalt committee of the International Materials Conference announced its world allocation plans for cobalt and nickel April 1. The cobalt scheme covers distribution during the first half of the year and nickel plan applies only to the second quarter.

Estimated production of cobalt metal, oxides and salts for the second quarter remains the same as for the first quarter of 1952. The amount available for distribution in the first half of the year is estimated at 4,413 metric tons of metal content of which the United States is allotted 2,762.4 metric tons.

The plan for distribution of nickel for the second quarter includes all marketable forms of primary nickel and oxides, as in the first quarter. Nickel salts remain excluded. The supply of primary nickel and oxides for the second quarter is estimated at 34,964 metric tons as against 33,583 tons in the first quarter. The United States has been allotted 23,726.2 metric tons of the second quarter total.

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Cutting Government Spending

A fortnight ago the joint congressional committee on governmental economy was pronouncing that it could find little evidence that the Congress would make any contribution in that direction by way of trimming the pending budget. The committee has not had time to apply to its analysis the influence of the change made in the perspective, as well as the composition, of the national election picture by President Truman's stepping out from among the group of presidential candidates. Insofar as the basic reasons sensed for the congressional antipathy are concerned, there is no reason to feel that they have been affected. There will continue to be averments that substantial cuts must be made and can be made—but nobody is going to do more than heretofore toward their making.

Much advice is being given to the public with reference to the part it will have to take in the reducing of government spending. Some of it is good. Some of it might be made practicable. One suggestion—that the people must tell Washington what they want—is wrong end to: there long has been entirely too much of that pressuring. The time has come to make it plain to Washington what the people do not want—and will not take. If nobody took the money which is being spent unnecessarily and unjustifiably, it would not be spent. As long as somebody will take it, the spending will go on. The same procedure will continue as long as government agencies believe and insist that they must continue to do certain things, many of which would not be worth doing if they cost nothing.

The Secretary of the Army, whose office has been one of those most criticized for loose and easy spending, has come up with a suggestion that "outstanding citizens on the highest level" should establish a "watchdog" organization to keep an eye on governmental operations and seek their improvement. It is doubtful, in respect of excessive spending, that the watchdogs could do anything more than bark. Federal administrative offices are not favorably inclined toward reforms and the legislators are not particularly keen to do what they can in that direction.

It would be useful if the proper application of methodological study could find a means of enabling the people to insist upon better performances in public office. As it is now, few know how their congressmen vote on any question—and it is only the voting of congressmen that can change the method of government spending: if an office is not given money to spend, by primary or deficiency appropriation, it will not be able to spend it. If the constituents of a congressman could know promptly how he voted on a given matter of money, some sort of watchdog organization could undertake to have the voters tell their representative when they did not like his position and request that he get on the other side. Of course, as things are today, that would be barking without a bite and might lead to the protestors' being called up for congressional hearing on charges of subversive purposing, proposing, and promoting of overthrow of the type of government that was being given by the legislator involved.

Some sort of revival of the old idea of referendum and recall might be of use in the getting of better legislative control of government spending. But, the success of any recall movement would be doubtful: too many voters cast their ballots for the elephant or the jackass that is the symbol of those who tell them how to vote; too few give even the least thought to the qualifications or capabilities of the candidate under the symbol, or the forces behind it.

The people have in their own hands the only remedy for excessive governmental spending. As long as they let others do their thinking for them in respect of such matters, conditions will not improve. Unfortunately the consequences run still deeper than the excessive cost of governmental functioning; they strike at the very bases of what is intended to be representative government and must be that in every sense of the term. It is, with all its faults, representative of what the people want. It does not require a revolution to change that status; but, it does demand full and firm insistence that certain of its aspects are not wanted. With reference to the undesired looseness of government spending, the relief is not to be found by way of any sort or measure of restraint on the use made of money after it has been appropriated. The checking must be made plain and effective in advance. And every citizen must do his part to see that the proper what and why are applied.

Politicomic Disaster

Washington has been the scene in recent days of three stepouts of extraordinary interest. President Truman stepped out of the presidential election picture. The Attorney-General stepped out of assisting in the probing of governmental misfeasances and malfeasances. The Defense Mobilizer stepped out of office—out of what had turned out to be a position of authority in name only.

The significances of the three events are difficult to appraise in a relative sense. They depend mainly on the criterion applied. On the basis of economic stability which is fundamental in the structure of the society and the very existence of this nation, the confused lack of a definite policy which brought about the quitting of the mobilization chief is fraught with more and greater significance in the national welfare than are the other two together. They are almost wholly political. They call for political remedying. The confusion in connection with the fundamentals involved in the employment controversy in the steel industry is a matter for serious governmental consideration. The difference between "political' and "governmental" is not what it should be in the practice of governing today. But, it will be most emphatically and perhaps disastrously shown by that controversy that the difference must be setup at its full extent.

The steel controversy has been dealt with politically. As is customary when politicomics is substituted for economics in the consideration of problems of national economy, factual data have been set aside to favor political and syndical considerations. Plain figures available in all areas of the steel controversy have been so variously interpreted, wholly without justification, that no man of economic honor could accept the official determination of their relative values. The outcome would have to be higher costs in all the ramifications of the steel business. Arbitrarily to define the areas in which such consequences would, or would not, be legalized certainly is not equitable—and it is not in any way a proper functioning of government.

Steadily it becomes more and more evident that this nation is accepting the often heard pronouncement that politics is the primary and, some say, only qualification for the holding of public office. Ability to govern counts for nothing. That, quite obviously, is the major reason why the occupation of public office has become what it is daily being shown to be.

The outcome of the confused, bungled handling of all manner of things related to what is popularly referred to as inflation cannot be predicted, even with reference of any one of the many areas of its prevalence. One thing can be said:—whatever it may be, it will not be good in the long run for any group involved, whatever may be its apparent immediate effect. When the economy of a people, in its commercial or social or political aspects gets into the hands of those who, well-meaning as they may be, do not know what to do with it, the end of that economic aspect is near at hand. That has been history since the earliest days of its recording. And no manner of promise or propaganda can change the inevitability. Politics must be kept within its bounds. Politicomics is unsound.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

the use of aluminum for this purpose until there is a considerably greater supply of the metal. But this may not be too far in the future. The aluminum supply picture is showing such a rapid improvement that NPA is seriously considering eliminating some of the restrictions on the use of aluminum by the collapsible tube industry.

At a recent meeting with the industry, NPA reported that barring unforeseen developments, the outlook for aluminum is good. Military demand has fallen off and 70,000,000 pounds of new prime production may be expected by the end of 1952. The tube manufacturers now get only about 67 percent of the amount of aluminum they consumed on an average during the period August 1, 1950, to November 30, 1950.

IMC Conservation Recommendations

The International Materials Conference, which has been trying to stretch out the critically short supplies of alloying metals under a scheme of world allocations, is following up its allocations programs with suggested ways by which the consuming nations can conserve supplies by substituting other metals.

The group has just issued a report on ways and means of conserving tungsten, molybdenum, manganese, nickel and cobalt, chiefly by down-grading by substituting less scarce materials, and is asking all the consuming countries to adopt the recommendations and give an accounting as to how closely they are being followed by the end of next May.

In the field of chemicals, the report makes only two very general suggestions:—(1) A further progressive reduction in the consumption of nickel salts and anodes in plating; and (2) a reduction in the use of cobalt in driers and in ground coats and frit for vitreous enamel.

Combining NPA and DPA

A question which has bothered many observers for nearly a year as to why it is necessary to have two organizations with the same objectives in view—the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration—is popping up again. The house small business investigating committee has interested itself in the matter again, and more than likely will spearhead a movement to have the two agencies combined.

In this respect, the committee would have the support of DPA administrator Manly Fleischmann, who has never been in favor of two agencies, anyway. And having headed the NPA at one time, and both agencies together at another time, Mr. Fleischmann should be in a postion to know what is the best administrative set-up. Asked about this matter recently, Mr. Fleischmann said:—

"Based on past experience, I always thought it a mistake that DPA and NPA were two agencies. . . . I believe the job of distributing materials is a single job." Commenting on DPA as the policymaker and NPA as the operator, he added:—"I think the difficulties are maximized by having those two separate."

He also indicated that little consideration should have been given to whether they are inside or outside of the Commerce department because "to me that always seemed a much less important question than whether or not they should be separated. I was overruled on that point. . . . But I have not changed my view. I think the two should be one. I feel that as strongly now as I ever did."

Washington in Brief

NPA has installed Russell A. Rasco, law dean at the University of Miami, as hearing commissioner in the Miami area. . . . Hyman Raskin has taken over as director of the OPS region VII office in Chicago, which includes Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. . . . Heading up DPA's advisory committee on defense areas now is A. Frederick Smith. . . . Defense department's Research and Development board has picked Dr. Zay Jeffries, Dr. E. K. Bolton, and J. R. Townsend as members of its newly-formed committee on materials.

Amending its order M-64A, NPA has spelled out the priorities-assistance system for oil and gas operators in foreign operations. . . . Agency heard paint and varnish brush makers call for revocation of order M-18 controlling the use of hog bristles in brush manufacture. . . . PAD is letting small oil and gas operators, unable to place orders for needed oil-country tubular goods, file for new allotments. . . . Navy has developed a quartz paper which may be substituted, in certain cases, for higher cost asbestos insulation.

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- Mercuric Iodide Red: 5 lb. bottles, 25 and 100 lb. drums
- Mercurous Iodide Yellow: 5 lb. bottles, 25 and 100 lb. drums
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Heavy Chemicals

No important expansion in buying interest could be noted in heavy chemicals last week. Some producers were of the opinion that the sales slump had reached its low level while others were not so sure. Further curtailment of production at rayon mills did not brighten the outlook for caustic soda which is in somewhat over-supply at the present time. Slowdown at rayon mills has also tended to loosen up stocks of carbon bisulphide which in turn was somewhat reflected in carbon tetrachloride. DPA has expanded the goals set for four chlorinated solvents. They call for tripling capacity to produce carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethylene, more than doubling capacity to to produce perchlorethylene and nearly doubling methyl chloride capacity. The target date for this expansion in January 1, 1955.

Light and dense soda ash continued readily available for immediate prompt or future shipments. Spot tanks of chlorine are a day to day proposition and represent mostly left over stocks where contract consumers have not withdrawn their full quotas. It is expected the supply position of chlorine will become tighter when the market is subjected to the full impact of the water-processing period which is not far away. Sulphuric acid remained tight reflecting the prolonged stringency in sulphur. Slight improvement in demand for caustic potash was reported but potassium carbonate was still neglected. Potassium chlorate was offered for prompt shipment but perchlorate is on the classified list and production is moving through government channels. Some changes have been made in the allocations of nickel salts. Cracker bakeries were a bit more active in ammonium bicarbonate. Export inquiries for copper sulphate were not as broad as previously noted but individually they were larger, particularly for France. Arsenic maintained a comfortable supply position with lead arsenate buying about completed and the calcium arsenate makers awaiting the progress of boll-weevil infestation in the cotton South.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.0 percent for the work ending March 29, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 95.6 in the preceding week and 100.6 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Aluminum Sulphate—Supply conditions showed improvement at the close of the first quarter under a gradual slowing down in demand. Prompt shipments of commercial and iron free were available at former price levels.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Slight pickup was reported in the demand from cracker bakeries last week but there was no unusual activity in other directions. Supply situation comfortable with immediate shipments available.

Arsenic—Lead arsenate producers have about covered their requirements for the season and the calcium arsenate manufacturers are waiting to get a clearer picture of the cotton plant infestation. Demand from glass plants has continued steady. No shortage of stocks at present.

Carbon Bisulphide—According to trade reports the prolonged cutback of production at rayon mills has loosened up supply conditions of carbon bisulphide appreciably. More slowdown at rayon plants was noted last week.

Chlorine — Market conditions did not change materially over the turn of the month. Demand was not as urgent as noted earlier in the year and sometimes contract consumers do not call for their full quotas. On these occasions spot tankcars are available. Additional offerings, however, are not permanent and are a day to day affair. It was stated that the advent of the water-processing season which is not far away may have a tendency to tighten the supply situation. The fact that production will be increased at intervals during the year is not giving the trade as much concern as the caustic soda that will accompany this increase.

Cobalt Acetate — January production was placed at 10,811 pounds, gross weight, by the Bureau of Mines. Total output in 1951 was 87,324 pounds. January shipments amounted to 5,508 pounds and stocks on January 31 were 10,493 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Buying interest for agricultural use remained active with additional sales made for May-June shipment. Demand for industrial use held steady with less attention given to the possibility of a steel strike. Export inquiry was not quite as broad as previously noted although the quantities desired were of larger dimensions. The heaviest demand came from France.

Fluorspar—Consumption in the United States reached the unprecedented total of 47,885 tons in January, which is at an annual rate of 575,000 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Usage of fluorspar at steel works and hydrofluoric-acid plants established new records. Domestic production of fluorspar gained 9 percent but shipments declined 22 percent. Imports increased 19 percent. Usage of fluorspar at steel works, hydrofluoric-acid, glass, enamel, and ferro-alloy plants, and iron foundries in January was greater than in December. Imports in January were 31,370 tons, compared with 26,377 tons in December; the January imports came from France, Germany, Mexico, and Spain.

Production and shipments of domestic origin of all grades were 28,482 and 21,578 short tons, respectively, in January, an increase of 9 percent in output but a decrease of 22 percent in shipments. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in January, 5,446 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 1,410 tons were from Nevada and Utah. Of the shipments from Illinois and Kentucky, 1,411 tons were shipped by barge on the Ohio River, compared with 5,333 tons in December. Stocks in consumers' hands were 168,582 tons on January 31, off 2 percent from the close of December, but stocks at mines amounted to 19,880 tons, a gain of 53 percent.

Potash, Caustic — Slight uplift in demand was reported by some of the producers which was attributed mostly to soapmakers. Supply situation remained comfortable, with producers in a position to offer prompt shipments.

Potassium Carbonate — Sales were reported relatively slow last week. Prolonged relaxation in the inquiry from glass specialty plants has relieved production of one of its most important outlets. There was no shortage of stocks for prompt shipment.

Potassium Chlorate—Consumers are not finding stocks much of a problem at present. Demand is not of an urgent character and producers are in a position to make prompt shipments. The picture in perchlorate is different. This chemical is on the classified list with the government using a large part of current output.

Soda Ash—Consumers are getting all the light and dense ash they require at present and there appeared to be quite a bit left over for additional wants. Trade reports indicate there has been no significant recovery from the slowdown in industrial demand, although it was stated that inquiry at least is holding at its former level. Stocks at the close of the week were in rather liberal supply, with both varieties available for prompt shipment.

Soda, Caustic—Further cutback in production at one of the major rayon mills has not brightened the consuming outlook for caustic soda. Producers have continued to describe demand as spotty and it looked as though plants operating by the lime-soda process may have to make an additional cut in output in an attempt to hold the market in balance. Dry and liquid forms have remained available for prompt shipment.

Sodium Chlorate—Stocks are not free at the present time. Some material was available for prompt shipment but the market looked relatively tight compared with potassium chlorate. Demand for weed

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
249.2	249.2	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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control has checked the accumulation of any large supplies in producers' hands.

Sodium Silicate—Market maintained a comfortable supply position, with buying interest fair but not unusually heavy. Production has been sustained at a level to assure prompt shipments. Export inquiry did not appear as broad as noted earlier in the year.

Sulphur — Market supply conditions have continued exceedingly tight with no nearby easement in sight. There was no apparent slowdown in the industrial demand, ragardless of the relaxation in inquiry noted for several other major heavy chemicals.

Production of crude sulphur in Italy dropped to 1,471,500 metric tons in the first 11 months of 1951 from 1,545,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1950. Output or refined sulphur was 182,200 tons and 196,900 tons, respectively.

Acids

Chromic—Stocks have been fully sufficient to meet plating requirements which are not too extensive at the present time. The stringency in nickel appears to have slowed down the demand for this acid.

Hydrofluoric—Consumers are not experiencing much difficulty in securing stocks at present. The supply is not excessive but immediate shipments were offered at former price levels.

Muriatic—No scarcity of supplies of this acid at present. Production has continued at a level to meet consumer wants readily and immediate or prompt shipments were available at the close of the week.

Oxalic—Demand continued slow with sales small and not exceeding the limit of current wants. Meanwhile, stocks are plentiful and slanting toward expansion.

Sulphuric—Turn of the month did not reveal any significant change in the market situation. Demand continued to exceed supply and the position remained definitely tight all around.

Among India's important industries whose production dropped in 1951 were sulphuric acid and superphosphate, both of which were affected by the shortage of sulphur, for which the country depends entirely on imports. Output of sulphuric acid dropped to 92,700 long tons in 1951 from 101,115 in 1950. Production of superphosphates declined only slightly to 51,180 tons from 51,710 tons. However, the output of both sulphuric acid and superphosphate has increased substantially since 1948 when it was 80,000 tons and 21,255 tons, respectively.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Primary aluminum was produced at a slightly higher rate during February, the Aluminum Association reported. Because February is a shorter month, however, it was explained, the total amount of primary metal turned out by the industry was about 9,000,000 pounds less than in January—144,661,327 pounds, compared with 153,867,619 pounds for the preceding month. Shipments of aluminum sheeet and plate by member companies of the sheet division totaled 77,226,203 pounds for February, slightly under the 80,316,518 pounds shipped during the previous month. The Association's foil division members shipped 6,127,732 pounds in February, as against the 6,537,465 pounds shipped during January. February shipments of permanent (and semipermanent) mold rough castings (except pistons) as reported by the foundry division were 2,140,756 pounds, with a value of $1,267,657. January shipments were 2,156,458 pounds, with a value of $1,249,937.

Antimony — Domestic mine production increased 29 percent in January, as compared with December, and amounted to 357 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production, however, decreased 31 percent and amounted to 915 short tons. Industrial consumption increased 13 percent in January and was the highest recorded since August, amounting to 1,232 short tons. Of the total consumption, 60 percent was in the manufacture of nonmetallic products and the balance in the manufacture of metal products.

Stocks held by producers and smelters on January 31 increased 6 percent over the 2,853 short tons reported on hand January 1. Industrial consumers' and dealers' stocks on hand at the month's end amounted to 5,665 short tons, an increase of 9 percent over the 5,189 tons on hand at the beginning of the month. Imports in January increased nearly 6 percent and amounted to 1,412 short tons. Of the total imports, 69 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 18 percent in the form of metal and the remainder in the form of oxide.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States in January, 1952, reversed

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a downward trend that had persisted for four consecutive months, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt in January was 834,814 pounds, a gain of 5 percent. The gain resulted chiefly from greater utilization of cobalt in cobalt-chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys, alloy hard-facing rods, cemented carbides, and pigments.

Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 17 percent smaller in January than in December, but imports were nearly 2½ times greater and sales increased 52 percent. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States was nearly 5½ times greater in January than in December, imports increased 2 percent, and sales were up 34 percent. Production and shipments of cobalt salts were 35 and 28 percent, respectively, larger than in December, and output and shipments of driers increased 14 and 6 percent, respectively. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 92,737 and 27,118 pounds, respectively, in January, compared with 66,821 and 48,784 pounds, respectively, in December.

Lead—Demand not unusually active last week. Temporarily ignoring NPA regulations that permit the building up of inventories to a 60-day limit, consumers appeared content to operate principally for current requirements. It was stated, however, that aggregate sales on the books for April shipment are of fairly sizable dimensions.

Nickel—Consumption of nickel in January, 1952, was 9 percent greater than in December, 1951, but imports were 13 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of nickel in the United States by 148 companies which accounted for about 96 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1950 was 16,831,948 pounds in January, 1952, which indicates that total consumption was 17,533,000 pounds compared with 16,080,000 pounds in December. Imports of nickel in January comprised 12,562,882 pounds of metal, 1,599,143 pounds of matte, 2,005,241 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter, and and 3,334 pounds of nickel scrap from Canada, 884,886 pounds of metal from Norway, and 15,000 pounds of metal from the United Kingdom.

The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 15,726,000 pounds in January compared with 18,073,000 pounds in December. Domestic export of nickel products in January, 1952, comprised 924,228 pounds of alloys and scrap (including monel metal), 110,021 pounds of metal in ingots, bars, sheet, etc., and 11,444 pounds of nickel-chrome electric resistance wire. Beginning January, 1952, exports of nickel-silver are not separately classified by the Department of Commerce.

Quicksilver—Continued absence of important sales has left the market situation quiet and unchanged. There were sellers of spot material at $212 per flask with April-May arrivals priced at $208.

San Francisco.—Market activity remained quiet during the week with metal quotations at $210 per flask. Buying interest continued to lag with offerings limited.

Tin—Domestic imports of tin concentrates in 1951 totalled 29,404 long tons, compared with 25,960 long tons imported in 1950, according to the Department of Commerce. More than 80 percent of this tonnage came from Bolivia and Indonesia in 1951. Tin metal imports in 1951 amounted to a total of 27,784 long tons compared with 82,837 in 1950, thus the total of concentrates and metal brought to this country last year was 57,188 long tons, in comparison with 108,797 long tons in 1950. These figures, the report shows, are on a tin content basis. The amount actually recovered as refined tin will be less due to treatment and smelting losses.

Total domestic consumption of primary and secondary tin in 1951 amounted to 90,142 long tons, as compared with 103,612 long tons in 1950. The bulk of this material was consumed in the production of tin and terneplate, bronze, and solder. Exports and re-exports of pig tin added 1,513 long tons to U. S. distribution, as against exports and re-exports of only 793 long tons in 1950. Domestic consumption of pig tin and copan in 1951 amounted to 62,243 long tons, a decrease of 14,075 long tons from the total consumed domestically in 1950. Consumption of secondary tin in 1951 increased slightly to 27,899 long tons from the 1950 total of 27,294 long tons.

Zinc—Prime western commanded active buying interest during the past week. Release of April allocations brought out demand sufficient to about clean up the month's supply. Some of the electrolytic grades were available at the close but it looked as though holdings would be easily absorbed.

Chemstrand Names Gilheany To Patent Counsel Position

Edward P. Gilheany has been appointed patent counsel, to be assisted by Roy P. Wymbs, patent attorney, it has been announced by Dr. Frank J. Soday, director of research and development for The Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala. Mr. Gilheany for the past ten years assistant patent counsel for General Aniline & Film Corportaion, New York, will assume his position at Chemstrand April 15. Mr. Wymbs joined Chemstrand last year as patent attorney and prior to that was in a similar capacity with the American Viscose Corporation at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Swartout Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Mercator de Mexico, S. A., sales and engineering representatives for Mexico.

Norman A. Wright, a member of the sales division of the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has retired after more than twenty-five years of service.

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Mackenzie Joins Celanese Canadian Affiliate May 1

Maxwell W. Mackenzie will shortly relinquish his duties with the Canadian government as deputy minister of defense production to become executive vice-president of Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Co., Ltd., which is affiliated with Celanese Corporation of America, New York. He will assume his new duties on May 1.

Mr. Mackenzie was deputy minister of trade and commerce from 1945 until April 1, 1951, when he became deputy minister of defense production. During World War II, he served with various government agencies, including the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and, for a time, was deputy chairman of the latter. From 1928 to 1945 he was with McDonald, Currie & Co., chartered accountants.

Canadian Chemical & Cellulose now owns all of the outstanding capital stock of five Canadian subsidiaries—Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd.; Canadian Chemical Co., Ltd.; Celgar Development Company, Ltd.; Canadian Petrocel, Ltd., and Canadian Cellulose Products, Ltd.

Amer. Zinc, Lead & Smelting Elects Worrell to New Post

Noel S. Worrell has been elected vice president in charge of traffic by American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, St. Louis.

Mr. Worrell joined American Zinc at Columbus, Ohio, in 1920, where he served in traffic and sales for a number of years. In 1934 he was appointed central district sales manager and assistant traffic manager at Columbus, and in 1941 he was made general traffic manager at St. Louis, which office he has held until the present date. Mr. Worrell's office is at 1600 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis.

DuPont Has 6,500 Pensioners

George Ogren, who has spent the last forty-six years handling dynamite for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in DuPont, Wash., and in Washburn, Wis., retired March 31 at sixty-five, becoming the 6,500 pensioner under a plan inaugurated by the company in 1904. Mr. Ogren started with duPont at Washburn in 1906, packing dynamite for shipment. Four years later he was transferred to the company plant at DuPont, Wash., and advanced from machine repairman to foreman of smokeless powder grinding and drying, dynamite foreman, and completed his forty-six-year career in charge of dynamite magazines.

Monsanto Reassigns Witter

The appointment of W. T. Witter as assistant to the development manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's foreign department has been announced. Mr. Witter, who has been an assistant production department supervisor in the company's John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis, joined Monsanto in 1946 and has been employed in development and supervisory work in the Queeny plant since. He will assume his new position April 7.

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Case Institute Adhesion Parley Set April 24-25

Case Institute of Technology will sponsor a symposium on fundamental aspects of adhesion April 24 and 25 at the institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

The first day will be devoted to theory, and papers to be presented then are the following:—"Survey of Adhesion and Types of Bonds Involved," Frank W. Reinhart, National Bureau of Standards; "The Adhesion of Polymers to Cellulose—A Resume," A. D. McLaren, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, to be read by C. H. Hofrichter, jr., of Olin Industries, Inc.; "Properties of Thin, Unsupported Films," H. P. Meissner, department of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "The Adhesion of Elastomeric Pressure Sensitive Materials," Willard M. Bright, Theodore Clark Laboratory, Kendall Company.

Determination of Properties

Also "The Development of a Characteristic Constant for the Determination of the Adhesive Properties of High Polymers," Otto F. Hecht, Harold M. Coles and Margaret M. Keeler, pioneering research laboratories, Army Quartermaster Corps; "Work of Adhesion—Solid Interfaces," Harold M. Scholberg and Marshall R. Hatfield, central research department, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company; "On the Role of Polarization in the Adhesion Between Metals and Non-Metallic Substances," W. A. Weyl, department of mineral industries, Pennsylvania State College, and "On the Theory of Adhesion," Lt. Col. Stanley J. Czysak, Wright Air Development Center.

The morning session on April 25 will be given over to a discussion of testing, and papers to be presented are:—"Behavior of Adhesives in Strength Testing," G. W. Koehn, research and development center, Armstrong Cork Company; "Selecting Glass Adhesive by Strength Tests," Frank Moser, research laboratories, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; "Nondestructive Testing of Adhesives by Ultrasound," Albert G. H. Dietz, department of building engineering and construction, MIT; "A Microcalorimeter for the Measurement of Energies of Immersion," Philip E. Berghausen, applied science research laboratory, University of Cincinnati; "Energy of Adhesion, Molecular Force, and Adhesive Rupture," Gerard Kraus, University of Cincinnati, and "Comments on Relationships of Test Methods to Fundamental Aspects of Adhesion," R. C. Platow, Murray Hill Laboratory, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Applications of Adhesives

Applications of adhesives will be the general topic for the afternoon session, and the following papers are scheduled:—"Types and Uses of Adhesives," R. F. Blomquist, Forest Products Laboratory, Department of Agriculture; "Low Temperature Curing Plastic-Metal Adhesives," H. A. Perry, jr., Naval Ordnance Laboratory; "Adhesives for Glass," Luther L. Yaeger, Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc.; "Adhesion of Organic Surface Coating," Henry Grinsfelder, research laboratories, Rohm & Haas Company; "Pressure-Sensitive Adhesives and Tapes," James E. Corbin, tape division, Minnesota Mining; "Aircraft Structural Adhesives," Maj. T. J. Martin, Wright Air Development Center, and "Air Force Elastomer Adhesion Problems," 2nd Lt. J. H. Bernstein, Wright Air Development Center.

General Electric Positions To Cronmiller and Pasley

Frederick R. Cronmiller, of General Electric Company's chemical division, has been named manager of the division's budgets and procedures section, and Francis A. Pasley has been named to a newly-created position of internal auditor.

Mr. Cronmiller came with G.E. in 1950 as supervisor of budgets and planning. Mr. Pasley began his career with G. E. in 1946 when he started on its business training course.

Molybdenum Corp. Building

Molybdenum Corporation of America is constructing a chemical plant adjoining its concentrating mill at Mount Pass, Calif., to produce rare earth oxides for use in the metallurgical industries, Max Hirsch, president, has announced. The new unit is scheduled to be completed in about two months.

Becco Issues Peroxides Data

A new twenty-six-page bound bulletin, "Progress in Peroxides," compiled and written by H. O. Kauffmann and F. P. Greenspan of Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company's research and development department, presents a composite picture of properties and applications of hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid. The bulletin (No. 36) is available on request to the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Station B, Buffalo 7, N. Y.

Blaw-Knox Chemical Plants Division Now in New Quarters

Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division has moved into its new headquarters at Duquesne way and Garrison place, Pittsburgh, Pa. The division acted as its own prime contractor in the construction of its new building.

A three-story structure, the new building contains offices for the purchasing, expediting, estimating, and several of the technical departments of the division on the first floor. The executive offices and a special conference room are on the second floor, which also includes one of the division's engineering departments and offices for the construction department, the project engineers, the research group, the accounting department, and several process departments. The third floor contains another engineering department, a materials laboratory, and additional conference rooms and offices.

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(WHITE OR YELLOW)

Description: Pure elemental phosphorus, a waxy yellowish solid of distinctive odor. Ignites spontaneously on exposure to air and melts at 43-45°C.

Quality: Guaranteed to contain a minimum of 99.70% elemental phosphorus and not over 0.3% insoluble in benzene. Meets all requirements of joint Army-Navy Specification JAN-P-215.

Containers: *Solid* in tankcars and drums; *wedges* in drums; and *cones* in drums.

Uses: Production of phosphorus halides, phosphorus sulphides, phosphorus pentoxide, red phosphorus, phosphor bronz, phosphor copper and organic compounds of phosphorus.

V-C

85% N. F. GRADE

PHOSPHORIC ACID

Description: A water-white, syrupy liquid. Weight per gallon: 14.1 pounds. Freezing point: 21°C (70°F). Viscosity relative to water at 25°C (77°F): 43.5. Turbidity: None.

Quality: Surpasses specifications of the National Formulary and A. C. S. Analytical Reagents (1941). Meets all U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations.

Containers: 2200-gallon tanktrucks; 55 and 15-gallon stainless steel drums; 13, 6½ and 5-gallon carboys.

Uses: Drugs and pharmaceuticals, aluminum finishing, catalysts, dental cements, extracts, as a reagent, and wherever high concentration and the utmost in purity are desired.

V-C

75% FOOD GRADE

PHOSPHORIC ACID

Description: A colorless, odorless, water-white liquid. Specific gravity at 20°C (68°F): 1.58. Weight per gallon: 13.2 pounds. Freezing point: −21°C (−6°F). Viscosity relative to water at 25°C (77°F): 21.5. Turbidity: None.

Quality: Guaranteed to contain 75.0% free phosphoric acid. Meets all U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations.

Containers: 8,000 and 4,000-gallon tankcars; 2200-gallon tanktrucks; 55-gallon stainless steel drums; 13-gallon carboys.

Uses: Metal treatment, antibiotics, food and beverages, acid cleaners, fireproofing compounds, sugar refining, water treatment and many others.

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PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
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Byproduct Sulphuric Acid Output Up 11 P.C. in '51

Production of byproduct sulphuric acid at copper and zinc plants in 1951 (basis, 100 percent) increased 11 percent over 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. The acid reported is only that produced from the sulphur content of the sulphide ores.

Byproduct sulphuric acid (basis, 100 percent) produced at copper, zinc, and lead plants in the United States, in short tons, during 1951, with comparisons for 1950, 1949, 1948 and 1947, follows:—

	Copper Plants (2)	Zinc Plants	Total (1)
1951	189,125	635,948	825,073
1950	131,342	609,571	740,913
1949	96,344	476,932	573,276
1948	111,976	529,478	641,445
1947	126,494	598,703	725,197

(1) Includes acid from foreign materials.
(2) Includes acid produced at a lead smelter. Excludes acid made from pyrites concentrates in Montana and Tennessee.

In addition to the byproduct sulphuric acid shown in the table, some of the zinc plants covered produced the following quantities of sulphuric acid from native sulphur:— 1951, 261,106 tons; 1950, 243,743; 1949, 130,592; 1948, 233,099, and 1947, 266,104. Sulphur consumed to make the foregoing quantities was:— 1951, 88,091 tons; 1950, 84,249; 1949, 44,525; 1948, 80,365, and 1947, 93,460. No sulphur was used at copper plants that produce byproduct acid.

Monsanto Transfers Stewart

The transfer of William A. Stewart to Monsanto Chemical Company's packaging development department has been announced by T. P. Callahan, department manager. Mr. Stewart, whose headquarters will be in St. Louis, Mo., has been with the company's purchasing and traffic department since October, 1947.

Scher Adds to Facilities

Scher Brothers has increased the laboratory facilities and equipment at its Clifton, N. J., plant to permit a more comprehensive program of research, development, testing and production of dyestuffs and textile finishes, according to a company announcement.

Hagan Corporation Orrville, Ohio, Research Lab Nears Completion

Development and testing of combustion and process control systems and instruments will be a major function of the new research and development laboratory now nearing completion at Hagan Corporation's Orrville, Ohio, plant, according to D. J. Erikson, president. The new laboratory will be known as the "J. M. Hopwood Research Building" in memory of the founder of Hagen Corporation and the pioneer in automatic combustion control. Apparatus for frequency-response testing of all kinds of components of control systems and instruments will be perfected there, Mr. Erikson said.

P. A.'s to Meet April 17-18

District No. 4 of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will hold a conference April 17 and 18 at the Kellogg Center, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Trade Briefs

Rheem Manufacturing Company has named Harry H. Filler manager of manufacturing.

Mixing Equipment Company, Rochester, N. Y., has released a new catalog describing its line of turbine-type mixers.

Continental Can Company has named J. N. Vincent manager of the company's customer's plant layout department.

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Packaging Exposition Sets Participation Record

A record number of companies participated in the twenty-first National Packaging Exposition of the American Management Association, held last week in the Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J. A total of 325 companies utilized over 100,000 square feet of space to present displays showing the latest in machines, equipment, materials and services for packaging, packing and materials handling.

Occupying both levels of the Atlantic City Auditorium for the first time, and with more than 25 percent additional exhibit space than the 1951 show, last week's packaging exposition was regarded by association officials as the largest in the twenty-one-year history of the event. A selected list of exhibitors, with brief descriptions of their displays, follows:—

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Showed uses of aluminum foil in packaging all types of products, both inside and outside packages. Also presented a variety of finished products made of aluminum.

American Can Company, New York—Moving exhibits graphically showing special features of construction of containers. Drew comparison between new "tin-free" can, with cemented side seams and enameled steel body and ends, and standard-type cans, with soldered side seams and tin body and ends. Process is called "Operation Survival." Also displayed were new "Jet" package, low-pressure containers.

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—Demonstrated new product, foamed phenolic resin, used for packing all kinds of breakable products and in insulation. Also showed a number of products molded or extruded from Bakelite.

Bareco Oil Company, wax division, Philadelphia — Displayed different types of waxes. Presented stereopticon pictures showing methods of testing waxes, packaging, etc.

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Showed variety of paper, textile and multi-wall bags, featuring the new "Flexiply" creped kraft paper bag. New item was "Flip-close" plastic bag, adaptable for a wide variety of materials, which is said to close tightly and can be re-used.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—Displayed a wide variety of packages made of cellulose acetate produced by Celanese.

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, Ill.—Exhibited its line of paper and textile bags, and featured the concern's new "Sharkraft" bag, a creped kraft paper bag.

Continental Can Company, New York—Displayed assorted types and shapes of containers, made of steel, fiber, paper, plastics, etc.

Crown Can Company and Crown Cork & Seal Company, both Baltimore, Md.—Striking display featuring actual model of ranch style home, showing interiors of living room, bath-dressing room, and kitchen, with large variety of containers of many shapes and sizes and numerous caps of different types.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—Exhibited assortment of packages and other products made from Dow's "Saran," "Ethocel," and rigid containers made of "Styron." Also showed insulation made of "Styrofoam."

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—Had three separate exhibits, demonstrating "Cel-O-Seal" cellulose bands. Also showed many articles made from "Alathon" plastic, which it was said may also be used to coat paper drums for shipment of dry chemicals, etc., where packaging in metal containers is unsatisfactory. In addition, there was a display of "squeeze" bottles made of "Polythene."

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—Showed photographic film and supplies along with packages made from cellulose acetate. Demonstrated color transparencies on "Kodapak" sheet.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, New York—Displayed variety of bags made of paper, burlap, cotton, and mesh.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—Exhibit contained assortment of packages made of "Pliofilm."

Hudson Pulp & Paper Corporation, New York—Displayed its line of paper and multi-wall bags along with Hudson paper napkins and other products for the home. Showed color slides of manufacturing processes.

Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago—Exhibited containers in assorted sizes, and featured "Kleen-Fil" lined containers. Pictures showed experimental work on different types of linings.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Exhibit contained variety of packages made from cellulose acetate, which Monsanto supplies in sheets, rolls, etc. Featured "Flat-Pak" package with interlocking cardboard base.

National Adhesives Division of National Starch Products, Inc., New York—Showed its "Cabin in the Pine" display, which featured a knotty pine background. Demonstrated adhesives for all purposes. Displayed "Dryon" wallpaper, which has adhesive on the back and is applied with a hot iron.

Plax Corporation, a division of Emhart Manufacturing Company, West Hartford, Conn.—Showed its line of polyethylene bottles and containers of all shapes and sizes. Featured new polyethylene barboy of thirteen-gallon capacity in plywood-jacketed container. Carboy was said to be suitable for shipment of hydrofluoric acid and electrolyte sulphuric acid solutions.

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York—Exhibit contained drums in colors, with names, trademarks, etc., of product manufacturers.

Stein, Hall & Co., New York—Demonstrated adhesives for all purposes, and featured "Cart-N-Seal," a new glue for sealing cartons at high speed.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York—Exhibit featured Union's line of bags for wide variety of products.

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DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
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(CLIP AND FILE)

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Typical Analysis	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5).....57.5% Sulfates (SO_3)..... .07% Fluorine (F).....5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3).....0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb).....0.4 ppm*	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5)..... 53.1% Sulfates (SO_3)..... .07% Fluorine (F).....5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3).....0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb).....0.4 ppm* *Parts per million
Types Available	Powdered and Granular	Powdered and Granular
pH — 1% Sol.	9.7	10.2
Solubility in 100 Parts of Water	25° C.—14.5 pts. 80° C.—23.25 pts. 40° C.—16.25 pts. 100° C.—32.5 pts. 60° C.—19.25 pts.	25° C.—6.0 pts. 80° C.—41.1 pts. 50° C.—16.5 pts. 95° C.—29.0 pts. 75° C.—46.0 pts.
Water Softening Efficiency—percentage of phosphate on weight of water required to secure zero hardness toward soap. Test waters contained 2 to 1 ratio of calcium to magnesium hardness.	Hardness PPM: 50 / 100 / 200 / 300 / 400 / 500 Room Temp.: 0.05% / 0.11 / 0.20 / 0.30 / 0.39 / 0.50 140° F.: 0.05% / 0.11 / 0.18 / 0.27 / 0.33 / 0.48 180° F.: 0.05% / 0.09 / 0.15 / 0.21 / 0.27 / 0.33 Sodium Tripolyphosphate solubilizes both calcium and magnesium soaps.	Hardness PPM: 50 / 100 / 200 / 300 / 400 / 500 Room Temp.: 0.21% / 0.38 / 0.56 / 0.66 / 0.75 / 0.88 140° F.: 0.21% / 0.30 / 0.45 / 0.55 / 0.69 / 0.75 180° F.: 0.21% / 0.26 / 0.38 / 0.54 / 0.69 / 0.75 Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate solubilizes magnesium soaps and disperses calcium soaps.
Stability to Reversion in Hot Water Solutions. (Both products are stable for months in solution at room temperature.)	After 10 hours at 160° F. solution will contain approximately 98% STPP (unchanged), 1.2% pyrophosphate, and 0.8% orthophosphate. After 2 hours at 212° F. (boiling) solution will contain approximately 80% STPP, 12% pyrophosphate, and 8% orthophosphate.	After 10 hours at 160° F.—practically no hydrolysis—solution still contains approximately 100% of original concentration of TSPP. After 2 hours boiling—99% TSPP, 1% orthophosphate. After 20 hours boiling—90% TSPP, 10% orthophosphate.
Peptizing and Dispersing of Solid Particles.	Both products are very effective, the choice depending on nature of solid particles to be dispersed.	
Prevention of Iron Stains	These phosphates hold iron in solution, preventing stains due to rusty pipes, equipment, or natural iron in water.	
Uses	Water softening. Builder for detergents and soaps—including bar and chip soap (non-blooming). Industrial cleaners. Dispersant for pitch control in paper manufacture. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. Conditioning drilling muds.	Water softening. Builder for soaps and detergents. Conditioning drilling muds. Industrial cleaners subjected to high temperatures for long periods. Stabilizing peroxide bleach baths. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. De-inking newsprint. Tin plating.

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Lead Supply Reported Down Sharply in 1951

The domestic lead industry was featured by a marked decline in available supply in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. The supply totaled 1,137,000 tons in 1951, compared with 1,435,000 tons in 1950, a 21 percent decrease. Supply was composed of mine production of recoverable lead (390,000 tons), secondary lead recovered (498,000 tons) and imports (249,000 tons).

Imports were less than half of the 1950 total, accounting for most of the decrease. Consumption of primary, antimonial, and secondary lead was the second highest on record, lower only than in 1950, and was limited somewhat by available supplies. The expanding national defense program engendered a strong demand for lead during most of the year; it was not until the last four months that consumption of lead was brought into balance with available supplies.

Supply of lead in the United States in 1951, as compared with 1950, in short tons, follows:—

	1951 [1]	1950
Mine production of recoverable lead	390,428	430,827
Secondary lead recovery	498,000	482,275
Imports (general):—		
Lead in pigs, bars, and old	178,908	441,798
Lead in base bullion	2,281	3,488
Lead in ores and matte	67,597	76,493
Total supply	1,137,214	1,434,881

[1] Preliminary.

Hooker Appoints Three

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has added three new members to its technical staff. Wilma M. Vogt has been employed as a chemist in the development and research department. Orville R. Hicks has joined the engineering department as a draftsman, and Frank L. Echelberger has been taken on as a chemist in the works laboratory.

Linde Offers Nitrogen Data

Ways in which nitrogen is helping to prevent rancidity, and formation of objectionable mold, as well as help maintain desirable food color and vitamin content, are discussed in a new, illustrated booklet, "Inert Gas: Safeguard of Quality," now available from Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Among topics discussed in the booklet are nitrogen stripping of liquid food products, reduction of oxygen content by headspace and free space nitrogen purging, factors governing the choice of oxygen removal or exclusion procedures to be used for optimum quality protection, and methods for determining the oxygen content of various food products. Flow-sheets, monographs, and apparatus sketches are used to illustrate the discussions.

Copies of the booklet, "Inert Gas: Safeguard of Quality," can be obtained from any Linde office, or by writing directly to Linde Air Products Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

NPA Alkali Section Chief

H. E. Hattersley, manager of the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been named chief of the alkali and chlorine section, inorganic branch, chemical division of the National Production Authority. Mr. Hattersley is a veteran of thirty years experience in the alkali and chlorine industry. William H. Floyd will serve as acting manager of Solvay's Cincinnati branch while Mr. Hattersley is with NPA.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals continued spotty last week, without much volume. While new business was light, some improvement was noted in withdrawals against former contracts. Egg albumen was firmer and lifted 5 cents per pound, with the increased cost of eggs, while myrobalans for shipment, dropped $7 per ton. The index advanced 3.9 points.

In sizing materials there was no improvement in the tight potato starch supply condition. Producers were practically out of the market and limited production moved against former contracts. Consuming interest has slackened in replacements of starch from Holland. Recently sizable quantities were booked for prompt and later delivery. Tapioca flour was quiet, but remained steady on spot and for shipment from Brazil. Demand for corn starch was more active, while dextrin was still slow.

Light tanning operations continued to affect demand for tanning materials. Buying interest continued inactive and quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal in the absence of trading, except myrobalans, which were reduced for shipment.

Wool prices to the grower will be supported at a national average price of 54.20 cents per pound grease basis for the 1952-53 marketing year starting April 1, the Department of Agriculture announced. This compares with 50.70 cents per pound for the marketing year just ended. The department stated the support level announced is 90 percent of the March 15 parity price—of 60.20 cents per pound grease basis. Shorn wool will be supported by loan rates and pulled wool through purchases. Loans on shorn wool will be available to producers by Commodity Credit Corporation through handlers who represent producers on producer pools. Loans on shorn wool and pulled wool purchases will be made through December 31, 1952.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Demand was restricted to prompt needs, chiefly against former contracts. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates—Activity was confined to withdrawals against former contracts. Inquiry for spot delivery was slow and sales continued light and spotty. Market was steady and all grades were maintained at current quotations.

Sodium Acetate — Trading continued spotty and for actual needs. Prices were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Consumers absorbed moderate quantities against current orders, while new business was reported slow. Quotations were fairly steady at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers continued to limit demand to immediate requirements. Prices were unsettled for most grades, reflecting the lower cost of basic oils. Recently sulphonated tallow and castor oils were reduced fractionally.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Demand for albumin improved as a result of the seasonal upturn. Supplies were still limited, but producers are taking care of users requirements. Prices were steady at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity and quality. Interest in soluble dried blood lagged. Supplies were available at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. Market remained unchanged at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.96 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots; New York basis; canary, $8.70; dark, $8.80, and white, $8.54, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Moderate improvement was reported in the demand for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder at $7.27, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply dropped 1,469,000 bushels to 57,305,000 bushels for the week ended March 22, compared with 65,421,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading was reported spotty, with users restricting demand to immediate needs. Prices were stronger and advanced to $1.46 to $1.48 per pound and $1.50 to $1.52 per pound, depending upon quantity due to the higher cost of eggs. Technical was maintained at $1 to $1.08 per pound as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady despite light trading. Stocks on the spot were maintained at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch — Conditions remained firm due to scanty available supplies. Buying interest was less active as recent purchases replenished consumers inventories. Mills were not offering and quotations continued nominal at 12½c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine. Idaho mills were out of the market and moving reduced production against former contracts. On spot prices ranged from 10c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments from Holland were quoted at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, New York basis.

Sago Flour—Trading was quiet. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7.35c. to 7.50c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantiy.

Tapioca Flour—Business continued confined to actual requirements. Market was steady and unchanged. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, and medium at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Tanning Materials

Export quota restrictions on wet cattle hides, wet and dry calf skins and wet and dry kip skins were lifted April 1 by the Office of International Trade. Exports of these materials, including cattle hide parts, are placed under open end licensing for the second quarter. Exporters are still required to obtain individual export licenses from OIT for security reasons and to protect domestic supplies, the agency announced. Increased domestic stocks above the current demand permitted the discontinuence of quota restrictions, OIT added.

Chestnut Extract—Slight improvement was reported for prompt delivery, but the volume of sales were still limited. Market ruled steady. Supplies were maintained at former levels.

Cutch—Shipments were well held at the recent advance of ¼c. per pound. Offerings were light and quoted at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Divi Divi—Conditions remained quiet. Offers for prompt shipment from San Domingo were available at $70 per ton, exdock, with no takers.

Mangrove Park—Quietness continued to prevail in this market. Buying interest was at low ebb and quotations were more or less nominal. South American bark was quoted at $50 to $52 per ton, exdock, and African bark at $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—This market was easier and shipments declined $7 per ton. Business was slow. J1's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock. Crushed J1's merely nominal at $70 to $71 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Despite limited trading, the market remained steady. Shipments were maintained at unchanged quotations. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/65c. per pound, and clarified, 12 3/16c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Inventory controls on quebracho extract were lifted by National Production Authority, effective, April 2, by amendment to Regulation 1.

Valonia—Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were liberal and held at current quotations. Cups were quoted at $68 to $69 per ton, bags, exdock. Beards were entirely nominal at $85 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Primary markets remained steady, despite lack of buying interest here. Offerings were quite liberal, with some resale material quoted slightly lower than first hands. Fair average ranged from $105 to $106 per ton, and merchantable at $101.50 to $102.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1's, $7 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
281.7	277.8	299.6	225.1	317.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Mutual Bichromates
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA SINCE 1845
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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices of dried blood and tankage declined last week, establishing new lows for the year. Absence of buying support from the stockfeed trade was the primary cause of the downward revision. Trading in bone meal was seriously interrupted by an anthrax scare occasioned by the finding of germs in some sort of meal in Ohio. A few sellers have refused to handle bone meal until the situation is clarified by some government agency. Effects of the scare were also reflected in fish meal where activity slowed down materially. Limited sales of castor pomace were reported at former prices after an absence of offerings for several weeks.

No nearby easement was in sight for supplies of either ammonium nitrate or sulphate. The tight position of nitrate has forced the government to make a sizable purchase of calcium ammonium nitrate abroad for shipment to Korea. Superphosphate has remained tight but the shortage crisis expected around this time has not materialized. Phosphate rock found a steady domestic outlet through contract channels while the market held a satisfactory degree of balance. Exporters of phosphate rock have been given a break by an additional decline in ocean freight rates. Withdrawals of potash against contracts have increased and possibilities of any carry over by the end of next month do not look encouraging. Strike at the Chilean nitrate plants has not been settled and suppliers of imported sodium nitrate have been forced to allocate stocks to their regular customers.

Provincial Government and the Committee on United States Aid, Formosa, signed an agreement recently governing the distribution of 170,000 metric tons of fertilizers for the first 1952 rice crop. Domestic production and imports by MSA and other organizations were included. It is expected that 35,350 tons reached farmers by the end of February, 1952.

It is feared that high fertilizer prices in France may deter increased consumption of these materials. Fertilizers were formerly subsidized and prices remained fairly stable from the spring of 1950 to the spring of 1951, but since that time they have risen sharply.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Supply conditions are definitely tight with production moving rapidly into consuming channels and buyers attempting to increase their shipments. A report was current in the trade that the government had purchased 40,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate in the European market for shipment to Korea.

Ammonium Sulphate—No sign of nearby easement in the supply of this material. Buyers are taking stocks as fast as made with interest more active on account of the possibility of a steel strike. The absence of producer inventories has kept the market position exceedingly firm.

Bone Meal—Activity in raw and steamed has slowed down in this market as the result of an anthrax scare occasioned by the finding of germs in some grades of material. Gun-shy buyers were content to leave the market to its own devices until a clarification is made by the Department of Agriculture or some other federal agency regarding the kind of bone meal affected.

Castor Pomace—Limited sales were reported last week at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works. This was the first activity in the past few months as the movement had been confined to contract consumers.

Dried Blood—Sales were made at lower prices with buying interest definitely slow. At the close of the week, local sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia and Chicago also named that figure.

Fish Meal—Not much activity in this market. The present confusion in bone meal appeared to instill caution regarding purchases. With favorable weather, the new menhaden season may get underway by the end of the month.

Hoof Meal—There were sellers at $7 per unit of ammonia in the Chicago market. No additional sales were reported.

Nitrogen Solutions—Not an exception to any other nitrogen product. Demand continued active with output moving steadily into consuming channels without revealing any change in prices.

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments continued steady for domestic use with the market holding a satisfactory state of balance. Exporters have been placed in a more favorable position by a further decline in ocean freight rates. Prices declined fully 10 percent during the past week.

Potassium Muriate — Contract withdrawals have continued heavy with no easement in demand. There was no evidence of the slowdown in inquiry which featured the movement during January and February. Producers look for the peak in shipments by the end of this month. According to trade reports some foreign material is in storage at Baltimore and Norfolk but it is believed these stocks will move out rapidly if favorable weather continues. There appears to be no shortage of material abroad. Estimates place new domestic production in 1953 at 300,000 to 325,000 tons.

Sodium Nitrate—Strike at the Chilean nitrate plants has not been settled and importers have found it necessary to allocate stocks to their regular customers. Stocks of both domestic and imported have necessarily tightened with indications of becoming tighter as shipments of Chilean nitrate will be delayed about three weeks when the labor dispute is ended.

Superphosphate—Supply condition continued definitely tight under a strong demand. Slowed down by the short supply of sulphur, the superphosphate makers—normal and concentrated alike—made less superphosphate in January, 1952, than during the same month a year ago, according to a compilation of manufacturer's reports received by the National Fertilizer Assocation and the Bureau of the Census. January production of all superphosphate, 18% apa basis, was 962,000 short tons, compared to the 986,000 tons made in January, 1951—a drop of 2.4%. Production of concentrated superphosphate during the same periods was off 8%, from 63,000 tons produced in January a year ago to 58,000 tons made during the first month of this year.

Tankage—Priced lower under a lack of important buying interest from the feed trade. Stocks in the local market were obtainable at $6.50 per unit of ammonia, a new low for the year to date. Chicago quoted $7.50.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—A steady improvement was noted in local trading during the week as extensive preparation for planting continued throughout Southern California. Supplies appeared adequate for the majority of materials, although no surplus exists for phosphate. In addition, incoming shipments on Canadian inorganic items are running somewhat behind schedule. Domestic stocks of fish and bone meals remain tight with no spot meal available during the week. Adequate supplies of foreign meal are available.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$81.89 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $83.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$72.86 per ton in bags, 16/20 grades, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $97.31 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6-$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No domestic supplies or quotations.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton nominal for 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco or Los Angeles. $138.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, including sacks, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.25 per unit of protein for imported meals, including sacks, f.o.b. dock.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a, Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Inquiries are increasing which suggests expansion in sales volume later in the month. The most active area at present appears to be in Texas and the Southwest where recent rains have stimulated growth of cotton plants. BHC stocks were available on the basis of 1½c. per gamma unit with reports of sales a bit below this figure in some sections of the South. It was stated that competitive pressure was still in evidence in 3-5-40 although competition did not appear as sharp as noted a month ago. DDT remained firm with production mostly under contract and demand good both for home and export use. Exporters state they are experiencing more difficulty in securing licenses. Because of domestic requirements for DDT in the spring and summer, the second quarter export quota for this insecticide is expected to be substantially lower than the 14,700,000 pounds licensed for export in the first quarter. Conditioned sulphur and sulphur formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur were licensed against an export quota of 9,160,000 pounds in the first quarter. BHC formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur were licensed on an open end basis without specific quantative restrictions. Buying interest is gaining in the weed control chemicals. So far 2,4-D has shown a fair degree of balance between supply and demand but the slant is toward a tighter market position by the end of the month. Stocks of 2,4,5—T are short with a possibility of becoming shorter as the season progresses.

Robert Gair Co. Posts Go To Downing, Newton and Mullins

Robert Gair Company, paper packaging products, New York, has announced three new appointments, headed by that of Hubert A. Downing, who has been named division manager of the Fort Niagara corrugated box division at North Tonowanda, N. Y. Mr. Downing has been with Gair since 1923 and replaces Edward V. Patrician, who died February 29.

Frank E. Newton succeeds Mr. Downing at Cleveland as division manager of the Ohio corrugated box division. He has been with Gair since 1930. Succeeding Mr. Newton as sales manager of the Boston corrugated box division in Cambridge, Mass., is John D. Mullins, who has been with the company since 1929.

Brandenburger to Monsanto

Roy L. Brandenburger has been appointed assistant to Felix N. Williams, vice-president and member of the executive committee of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Brandenburger, who is manager of the sanitation farm supply division of Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, will join Monsanto on May 1 to work on special marketing problems.

Dow Offers 'Dowicide' Data

Information about the Dow Chemical Company's entire "Dowicide" line of germicides and fungicides for mold and bacteria control is contained in a new loose-leaf folder which is available free upon request. This booklet describes typical applications in which "Dowicide" products are used in industries such as paint, leather, adhesives, textiles, disinfectants, paper, and others where the control of micro-organisms is of utmost importance. It also describes physical and chemical properties of these industrial germicides and fungicides.

Those interested can obtain this booklet by writing to the "Dowicide" sales department at Midland, Mich. They should also indicate their interest in fungicides because the Dow company has other specialized literature available, it was pointed out.

Hercules Publishes 'Thanite' Booklet

A new, eight-page booklet, "Take A Good Look at Thanite," has been published by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The booklet includes tables of comparative testing data which, it is claimed, show the effectiveness of "Thanite" as a toxicant in insecticide sprays. Approved aerosol formulas using "Thanite" also are listed. The booklet points out the uses of "Thanite" in household sprays, livestock sprays, and aerosols. Technical information about "Thanite" is given in considerable detail.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Slate Meeting April 18

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting April 18 at 8:15 p.m. at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Par, N. J. Guest speakers will be Frederick Fortress, section head, textile lubrication, size and finishing department, central research laboratories, Celanese Corporation of America, and Daniel Sassi, research laboratory, Interchemical Corporation. Mr. Fortress will discuss "Some Aspects of Fabric Finishing," while Mr. Sassi will outline a "Rapid Method of Fiber Identification in Blends."

Com'l Solvents Puts Hays In Agriculture Sales Post

Robert E. Hays has been appointed district sales manager for the agricultural chemicals division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Hays will make his headquarters at Jackson, Miss. He was previously with the United States Steel Corporation as farm products agent in that state.

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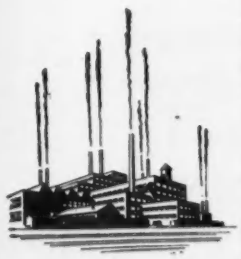

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Bemis Western, Eastern Operations Heads Named

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed R. D. McAusland director of western operations of the company and F. V. Deaderick director of eastern operations.

As director of western operations, Mr. McAusland will supervise all operations, including sales and promotion, of the Bemis plants at Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Wilmington, Calif., and the Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles sales divisions. Mr. Deaderick will have supervision over the Bemis plants at Buffalo, Brooklyn, Norfolk and East Pepperell, Mass., and the Buffalo, Brooklyn, Norfolk, New York general and New York sugar bag sales divisions.

Mr. McAusland has been with Bemis for fifty-two years. Elected to the Bemis board in 1936, he has been Pacific Coast general manager since 1951 and a vice-president of the firm since 1946. Mr. Deaderick joined the concern in 1918. Last year he took over the newly-created position of eastern director of sales. He was elected a vice-president in February.

Amer. Potash Subsidiary Names Myers President

Trona Railway Company, a subsidiary of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Trona, Calif., has named Philip N. Myers president and director, succeeding Jeoffrey L. Robinson, who has retired. Mr. Myers comes to Trona from the McCloud River Railroad Company in northern California, of which he was president. Mr. Myers is a director of the American Short Line Railroad Association. Retirement of Mr. Robinson concludes a forty-year railroading career, twenty-two years of which were spent with Trona.

Pest Control Group Sanction To 2 New Chemical Names

The Interdepartmental Committee of Pest Control, a government unit comprised of representatives from the Agriculture and Interior departments, Army, Navy, Airforce and Federal Security Agency, has approved the name "chloranil" in designating the pure chemical tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone. Use of the name "malathon" has been endorsed for the insecticidal chemicals O,O-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate.

Velsicol Corporation Adds Herron, Anderson to Staff

Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Dr. John C. Herron to its technical sales and service staff, to represent the company in the Chicago area, and has named M. L. Anderson southern insecticide sales representative, with headquarters in Texas. Dr. Herron was formerly an instructor in agriculture and entomology at North Carolina State College. Mr. Anderson had been associated with Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va.

Pitts. Coke Research Head

Dr. Robert C. Scott has been appointed supervisor of agricultural chemical research for the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. In his new post, Dr. Scott will direct all agricultural chemical research for the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company, a division of Pittsburgh Coke. He joined the company in 1950, coming from the Wallace Laboratories where he was a research chemist.

Pennsalt Lets Contract For Calvert City Dock

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has awarded a contract to the contracting division of Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., for construction of a new dock on the Tennessee River at Calvert City, Ky. The dock will provide a means of unloading sulphur directly from river barges into trucks by a crane mounted on a twenty-five-foot diameter steel sheet pile cell. Six sheet pile cells, each sixteen feet in diameter, will be installed to provide for mooring of barges. All the cells are to be filled with material of a sand and gravel nature from the river, and then capped with concrete. A spur dike, sixteen feet wide, will connect the unloader cell with the river bank.

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Pittsburgh Plate Names Campbell and McMillan

Appointment of G. Donald Campbell as superintendent and John A. McMillan as plant engineer for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Shelbyville, Ind., manufacturing plant, has been announced by J. Hervey Sherts, general manager of the firm's new fiber glass division. Conversion of the recently purchased plant to fiber glass production will soon be underway, according to the firm. Two types of fiber glass, strand fiber and superfine fiber, will be manufactured when production commences later this year.

Mr. Campbell has been associated with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company since 1930. Prior to his new appointment, he was assistant superintendent at the Clarksburg, W. Va., window glass plant. Mr. McMillan has served during the past five years as plant engineer for Duplate Canada, Ltd. Previous associations were with Research Enterprises, Ltd., as chief mechanical engineer and with the National Research Council as a research engineer.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum hydrate, 450 lbs., Purch. Office, Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D. C., inv. 9375, Apr. 9.

Ammonium dichromate, 600 lbs., Purch. Office, Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D. C., inv. 9338, Apr. 9.

Anilin, 22,525 lbs., commercial oil, Purchasing and Contracting Office, White Sands Proving Ground, Las Cruces, N. Mex., inv. 81, Apr. 21.

Asphalt, 15,511 tons type AP 3-85 to 100 penetration, 1,107,700 gals. asphalt, inv. ENG-724B, Apr. 14; 6,082 tons asphalt, road and pavement construction, petroleum asphalt, inv. ENG-725B, Apr. 15; Corps of Engineers, St. Louis 1, Mo.

Bituminous plant mix, 142,600 sq. yds. hot bituminous plant mix, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Camp Rucker, Ala., inv. ENG-17B, Apr. 29.

Bromotrifluoromethane, 15,000 lbs., Corps of Engineers, Engineer Board, Ft. Belvoir, Va., inv. 009-55, Apr. 21.

Cement, 4,032 2-oz. tubes liquid household cement, 1,320 pt. cns. liquid rubber cement, 474 gals. rubber cement, Procurement Div., Veterans Adm., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. P-52, Apr. 16.

Drugs and Chemicals, Air Material Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, various types acid, inv. 600-795B, Apr. 14; Corps of Engineers, 180 New Montgomery St., S.F., Calif., 1,000 lbs. ammonium molybdate, 1,000 lbs. barium chloride, 1,000 lbs. calcium bromide, 2,700 ¼-lb. bots. methyl orange, 900 lbs. potassium chromate, 1,000 potassium dichromate, 1,000 lbs. sodium chloride, 1,000 lbs. sodium citrate, 2,650 lbs. sodium nitrate, 2,500 4-oz. bots. phenolphthalein, 2,500 bots. sodium carbonate, inv. ENG-898, Apr. 16; Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y., 2,304 ¼-lb. bots. barium chloride, 4,472 ¼-lb. bots. calcium gluconate, 468 bots. creatinine zinc chloride, 252 bots. 2,6- dichlorophenol-indophenol sodium, 264 10-gm. bots. dithizone, 576 pkgs. of 3 ethyliodophenylundecylate ampuls, 168 6-lb. bots. hydrochloric acid, 288 25-gm. isopropylamine ampuls, inv. 1310, Apr. 10; 4,320 bots. 100 riboflavin tablets, 8,832 bots. of 100 strong silver protein tablets, 12,000 bots. of 500 aprobarbital sodium tablets, 6,000 bots. of 500 amobarbital sodium capules, inv. 1313, Apr. 10; 96 1-oz. bots. cantharides, 2,304 10-gm. bots. cholesterol, 7,800 pkgs. of 6 cocaine hydrochloride ampuls, 864 ¼-lb. bots. dextrin, 1,152 ¼-pt. bots. ginger fluid extract, inv. 1337, Apr. 14; 122,880 bots. of 1,000 sulphadiazine tablets, inv. 2606N, Apr. 10; 35,856 bots. of 100 bishydroxycoumarin tablets, 7,776 bots. of 100 diphenylhydantoin sodium capsules, 14,256 bxs. of 12 ephedrine sulphate injections, 5,184 bots. epinephrine inhalation, 3,312 bxs. of ergotamine tartrate injection, inv. 1341, Apr. 16; 91,968 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride solut., 32,352 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride tincture, inv. 1357, Apr. 11; 10,608 1-lb. bots. bismuth subcarbonate, inv. 2668N, Apr. 11; 3,312 1-oz. bots. aminonaphtholsulphonic acid, 1,536 bots. benzidine dihydrochloride, inv. 2629N, Apr. 11; 576 ¼-lb. bots. arsenic trioxide, 8,520 pt. bots. benzoin tincture, 18,096 qt. bots. germicide and fungicide solut. disinfectant, 470 25-lb. dms. embedding compound, 22,608 100-gm. bots. ethyl chloride, 35,028 qt. bots. formaldehyde solut., 135,792 1-lb. bots. hydrogen peroxide solut., 4,584 1-lb. jars hydrophilic ointment, inv. 1348, Apr. 16; 124,320 bots. drugs and chemicals, inv. 1357B, Apr. 11; 22,110 bots. drugs and chemicals, inv. 2606Q, Apr. 14; Chief, Procurement Div., Veterans Adm., Wash. 25, D. C., 2,928 bots. acetylsalicylic acid tablets, 4,224 bots. ammonium chloride tablets, 9,000 1/150-gr. tubes atropine sulphate tablets, 5,400 1/100-gr. tubes of same, 492 bots. ferrous sulphate tablets, 1,920 bots. glyceryl trinitrate tablets, 6,912 bots. ascorbic acid tablets, inv. A-107, Apr. 14; alginate type hydrocolloid, as required during the period July 1 through Dec. 31, inv. D-66, Apr. 15; 25,000 tubes jelly lubricating, 365 dms. magnesium sulphate, 150 bots. mercury, 384 bots. mercury chloride, 1,560 bots. methanol, 192 bots. phenol, liqu., 192 bots. pine needle oil, dark, 288 bots. potassium hydroxide, 456 bots. potassium iodide, 1,536 bots. phenolsulphonphthalein injection, 696 bots. phenobarbital sodium injection, inv. A-108, Apr. 18.

Flatting oil, 9,450 gals., Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. MIPR R52 256 CSD 3Q, Apr. 11.

Glue, 7,500 lbs. urea-resin type powd., N. Y. Quartermaster Procurement Agency, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1384, Apr. 14.

Ink, 623 gals. stencil ink, Dallas Chem. Procurement Dist., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., inv. 39, Apr. 15.

Insecticide, 950 gals., 360 cns. powder, Gen. Services Adm., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., inv. FW-21653, about Apr. 16.

Lithographic varnish, 31,000 lbs., No. 00, Bu. of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Sts. S.W., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. BEP-230, May 15.

Oil of Vitriol, 120,000 lbs., Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Phila. 37, Pa., inv. 809, Apr. 15.

Paint and Allied Products, Contracting Office, Chem. Corps, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., 1,260 gals. protective compound, 8 gals. vinylite base titanium dioxide pigment, inv. 37, Apr. 25; Dallas Chem. Procurement Dist., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 15,360 gals. lusterless enamel, blue-gray, 6,262 gals. lusterless enamel, yellow, 3,505 lbs. white lead, 38 gals. linseed oil, inv. 38, Apr. 14; Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 97, Memphis 1, Tenn., 2,000 lbs. blue lead, 5,000 lbs. dry red lead, 5,000 lbs. white lead, inv. CIVENG-77, Apr. 24; Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., 2,700 gals. varnish, shellac, orange, inv. 155/152558/52Q, Apr. 11; 4,546 gals. enamel, various types, 3,000 gals. paint, varnish base, inv. MIPR R52 3478 ENG P Q, Apr. 11; 3,500 gals. paint, inv. 155/152561/11-Q, Apr. 11; 16,100 gals. interior enamel, inv. B-54,280, Apr. 17; 117,770 gals. paint various types, inv. B-54211 BB, Apr. 21; 16,000 lbs. pure linseed oil putty, inv. MIPR R52 260 CSD 3Q, Apr. 10, Purchasing Office, Phila. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., 500 gals. vinylidene resin white solut., pigmented saran, 500 gals. vinylidene resin orange solut., pigmented saran, inv. 517-1365, Apr. 18; Purchasing and Contracting Office, Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., 135 gals. paint, 100 gals. interior semi-gloss enamel, 39 gals. inside gloss enamel, 20 gals. inside synthetic enamel, 25 gals. deck paint, 100 gals. ready mixed exterior paint, 54 gals. exterior white lead base paint, 50 gals. exterior traffic paint, 25 gals. flat white interior paint, inv. 163, Apr. 14; Purchasing and Contracting Office, 5th Army Area, Camp McCoy, Wisc., 350 gals. paint, enamel, semi-gloss interior, 450 gals. of same oil interior, 300 gals. of same lusterless, inv. 109, Apr. 21; Pruchasing and Contracting Office, Fort Eustis, Va., 2,000 gals. flat white interior paint, 400 gals. white exterior paint, inv. 217, Apr. 23; Fed. Supply Service, 7th and D Sts. S.W., Wash. 25, D. C., 1,900 gals. exterior white traffic paint, in 5-gal. cont., inv. 3G-10340R, about Apr. 16; Gen. Services Adm., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 1,500 gals. oil paint, 150 gals. primer paint, 60 cns. pigment in oil, 3,000 lbs. pigment, pastes in oil, 360 gals. thinner, enamel, inv. FW-21701, Apr. 16.

Potassium ferricyanide, 200 lbs., Purch. Office, Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D. C., inv. 9340, Apr. 9.

Wax, 14,550 gals. water emulsion wax, Fed. Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3B-36680, Apr. 21.

Zinc carbonate, basic, 522,600 lbs., N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 62, Apr. 11.

Trade Briefs

Arma Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has named R. K. Cross representative to the US Army.

Robert Gair Company, New York, has issued a new, twenty-eight page "Style Guide" detailing construction designs for folding cartons.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The general situation of the petroleum derivatives market was one of untroubled stability. There was a steady demand for most materials and producers were able to meet all consumer requirements with ease. Prices were steady and unchanged. The PAD lifted all restrictions on the production of tetraethyl lead for automotive gasoline, effective April 1. The move resulted when it was found that producers' reserves were large enough to cover expected government requirements. It was stated, however, that limitations of civilian production might be reimposed, should a sudden shortage occur. Toluol was available in quantities which were large enough to cover industrial and government needs and xylol could be provided to meet all demands. The intermediate aromatic solvents, higher boilers and other aliphatics were in a firm position with a good balance existing between the available supply and the demand from users.

According to producers, the waxes continued to be fairly easy. The demand was moderately good and it was met without difficulty from the ample stocks held by producers. Prices remained steady. Propane and butane were considerably easier than they were last month. Stocks were being built up now that the heating season has ended. Prices held unchanged, although there were reports of price shading in some areas. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were being sought in fairly good quantities, which could be provided from the comfortable stocks of manufacturers.

Solvents and Diluents

The situation of petroleum toluol was unchanged throughout the past week. Stocks continued to be adequate to meet the requirements of both industry and the government and production has kept up with the demand. Xylol was in good supply and, in some quarters, there was a slight pick up in demand. Prices held unchanged. The intermediate aromatic solvents enjoyed a rather good demand and the market showed a good deal of stability. There were sufficient stocks of these materials to take care of all requirements wthout difficulty. The higher boilers were firmly situated. There was no oversupply, but the stocks were adequate to meet the needs of consumers. There was no change reported in the pricing schedule of these materials.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Continuing to display stability, this market was without special feature during the past week. Stocks were comfortably adequate and a steady demand was reported. Prices remained at unchanged levels.

Lacquer Diluent—A good volume of business was reported in this market now that the active painting season has begun again. Production has been steady, providing ample stocks to cover all present requirements without difficulty. No change occurred in the pricing schedule.

Mineral Spirits—The market continued unchanged throughout the past week. Production proceeded without a hitch and stocks were large enough to comfortably cover any orders from consumers. According to producers, there was an active interest shown by users. Quotations were steady.

Rubber Solvent—A favorable balance existed between the available supply of this material and the buying interest displayed by consumers. A steady rate of production helped to maintain stocks at a comfortable level and producers could provide all that was needed at unchanged prices.

Stoddard Solvent—No change was reported in the market situation of this material. There continued to be an adequate quantity of the solvent readily available to buyers when needed. A good deal of interest was shown in the material and prices were maintained at a steady level.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—With paint manufacturers continuing to show a great deal of interest in this material, as is usual at this time of year, producers reported a good volume of business transacted. As production was steadily maintained, there were sufficient stocks to cover the requirements of consumers without a pinch being felt. Price quotations were unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—This market has turned extremely easy, according to reports from the industry. There were now plentiful supplies of both butane and propane gases and a marked decrease in consumer interest, which was considered normal with the arrival of spring. Price have been held unchanged, although it has been reported that some lower quotations were made by local suppliers where actual sales were made. From all indications, the market was expected to continue easy throughout the summer months. Production has been well maintained.

Waxes

Paraffin—There continued to be an easy situation in this market. Stocks have held up quite well with the demand only moderate. Production proceeded without difficulty and prices remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—During the week which ended March 22 it was estimated that the daily average production of crude oil amounted to 6,324,450 barrels. For the same period, some 454,700 barrels of oil were imported from foreign suppliers. A report issued by the Bureau of Mines indicated that the daily average production of crude oil increased 35,000 barrels for the month of January to 6,217,000 barrels a day. Only Arkansas, Texas, California and Utah reported declines. The indicated demand for the domestic oil decreased 31,000 barrels daily from the previous month to average 6,312,000 barrels per day. Stocks of domestic crude declined at the rate of 95,000 barrels daily. The total of domestic and foreign crude at the end of January was 254,007,000 barrels, compared with 255,783,000 barrels on December 31. Crude runs to stills averaged 6,640,000 barrels daily during January, a decline of 6,000 barrels per day compared with the record level in December but showing a gain of 3 percent when compared with January, 1951. Total stocks of refined products amounted to 351,052,000 barrels on January 31.

Tetraethyl Lead—All limitations on the use of this material in the production of automotive gasoline for civilian use have been lifted by the Petroleum Administration for Defense, effective April 1. Producers of this material have built up reserves which made it possible for PAD to lift restrictions, although it was stated that, should new shortages develop, the material would again be allocated.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 22 totaled 255,168,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 253,111,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,057,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,409,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 648,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The supply and demand position for LPG's was relatively unchanged although stocks of butane and propane were less tight by a considerable degree than earlier in the year. Demand from the aviation gasoline industry continued heavy but inquiry from other consumer channels was notably less during the week. The price structure was unchanged with propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

High melting point paraffin waxes remained in ample supply during the week with demand considered only fair to moderate in most quarters. Price listings were unchanged as follows:—11/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 7.45c. per pound; 142/147 ASTM, same quoted 7.55c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, 7.85c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

DPA Sets US and Foreign Petroleum Expansion Goals

Expansion goals for domestic and foreign petroleum operations calling for a world-wide total of about 90,000 new wells in the eighteen-month period, July 1952 to December 1953, were announced April 2 by the Defense Production Administration.

The approved goal for domestic drilling is 80,000 wells in this period, and the estimate for foreign drilling during the same period is just over 10,000 wells. The approved expansion in free world refinery capacity is at rates estimated to raise the total capacity in the United States as of the end of 1953 to about 8,000,000 barrels per day, and in foreign countries, including Canada, to just over 5,000,000 barrels per day.

The action, based on expansion plans submitted by the Petroleum Administration for Defense, provides guidance for the PAD and DPA's office of resources expansion to furnish government assistance to achieve the needed expansion of domestic facilities, DPA said. It also supplies a basis for the quarterly requests for critical materials to be made by PAD and the foreign claimants, although the establishment of these goals does not constitute a commitment to furnish controlled materials as of any given quarter. The actual allotment of materials in each quarter will be conditioned by normal screening of requests and by available supply and competing demands. Domestic expansion approved is as follows:—

	Last Half 1952	1953	Total (18 months)
Wells to be drilled	25,000	55,000	80,000
Crude-oil refinery capacity expansion (rate in bbls./day)	250,000	500,000	750,000
Natural-gas liquids capacity expansion (bbls./day)	43,000	88,000	131,000
Pipeline mileage			
Pipeline mileage to be laid	7,700	12,000	19,700
Storage capacity to be constructed (bbls.)	59,971,000	93,142,000	153,113,000

Also included was approval of an expansion of 19,700 miles of oil pipe lines and 153,113,000 barrels of storage capacity in the eighteen months. The former, after allowance for lines taken up, will raise total mileage to about 185,000 by the end of 1953; the latter increase will bring total storage capacity, exclusive of retail storage, to about 1,250,000,000 barrels by the end of 1953, the agency stated.

Also approved for the eighteen-month period was a petroleum-expansion program for foreign countries (including Canada) as follows:—

	Last Half 1952	1953	Total (18 months)
Wells to be drilled	3,376	6,752	10,128
Crude-oil refinery capacity expansion (bbls./day)	207,000	369,000	576,000
Pipeline mileage to be laid	1,520	2,280	3,800
Storage capacity to be constructed (bbls.)	12,740,000	22,620,000	35,360,000

Penola Personnel Realigned; Gildersleeve General Manager

Penola Oil Company, marketing affiliate of Esso Standard Oil Company, has announced a reorganization in which a number of personnel changes were made, headed by the appointment of S. P. Gildersleeve as general manager. Mr. Gildersleeve is presently vice-president of the company.

J. M. deLuna, formerly in charge of export sales, became assistant to the president. W. P. Hamilton, who previously handled the domestic business, was named manager of the newly formed wholesale department for waxes, greases and white oils, which transacts business in both the export and domestic markets.

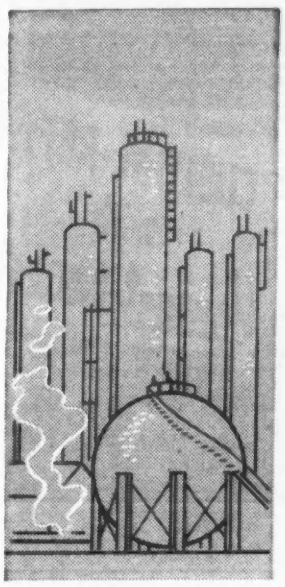
J. J. Walsh became head of lubricating oil wholesale department, as manager. R. A. Millard was made manager of the Essomarine sales department. C. P. Hanneman will continue as manager of Penola's direct marketing, which has its division headquarters in Detroit. Mr. Hanneman is also vice-president. G. E. Evans, now with Esso's sales engineering department, will become Penola's technical coordinator.

Trade Briefs

Venezuela has become associated with the Interstate Oil Compact Commission as a foreign observer.

Oil Industry Information Committee's 1951 movie, "Man on the Land," has been awarded an honor medal by Freedoms Foundation.

Red Bank Oil Company has purchased American Uranium & Minerals, Inc., for $100,000 and an undisclosed amount in stock and royalties.



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MSA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued by the Mutual Security Agency during the period February 28 through April 2 were the following:—

To Austria—$59,000 for industrial chemicals, $495,000 for petroleum products and $40,000 for molybdenite from the United States.

To Burma—$98,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To China—$2,922,000 for petroleum products and $19,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To France—$110,000 for crude sulphur, $380,000 for chemicals, $240,000 for medicinal preparations, and $75,000 for non-metallic minerals from the United States; $21,520,000 for petroleum products from the United States, Latin America and the Middle East.

To Germany—$2,000,000 for soybean oil and $570,000 for copper from the United States; $809,000 for copper, and $900,000 for zinc from Latin America; $300,000 for aluminum from Canada; and $2,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To Greece—$600,000 for chemicals, $300,000 for medicinal preparations, and $450,000 for tinplate from the United States; $50,000 for chemicals from Latin America.

To Italy—$1,000,000 for phosphate rock, $1,000,000 for chemicals, and $1,500,000 for copper products from the United States; $16,162,000 for crude oil from the Middle East and Latin America.

To Netherlands—$900,000 for naval stores, $100,000 for non-metallic minerals and $60,000 for alcohol from the United States; $150,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Philippines—$25,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Thailand—$120,000 for fertilizer from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$30,317,000 for petroleum products from the United States, Latin America and the Middle East, and $1,500,000 for lead products from Canada.

To Yugoslavia—$80,000 for tallow and grease from the United States, and $1,611,000 for crude oil from the Middle East.

Atlantic Chemical Product Development Post to Macon

The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has appointed James R. Macon market and product development manager of chemical product sales. Milton G. Davis, sales group manager of Atlantic's New England marketing region in Providence, R. I., has been transferred to Charlotte, N. C., as manager of the company's southern marketing region.

Prior to joining Atlantic, Mr. Macon was employed by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, as a market development engineer and later as supervisor of ordnance sales and service. Before that, he was associated with the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., and also served for eight years as technical service representative in the electrochemicals department of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Davis in his new post replaces Howard H. Ingersoll, recently named assistant general manager of Atlantic's domestic sales department. Mr. Davis became associated with the company in 1937, and since then has held a variety of posts in the New England region, including assignments in the Springfield, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., and Boston sales districts. He was named sales group manager in 1949.

Bareco Oil Co. Opens Offices For Sales, Service in Chicago

Bareco Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., has announced the opening of sales and service offices at 1500 South Western avenue, Chicago. The new facilities will be under the direction of George W. Skinner, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Hudson Research Foundation, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Skinner formerly had been engaged in numerous chemical research projects at the University of Western Ontario and at the Ontario Research Foundation. His new position with Bareco will place him in charge of the company's technical consultation and sales program for the midwestern area.

Prairie States Oil Forms Petroleum Chemicals Unit

Prairie States Oil & Grease Company, Danville, Ill., has established a separate division called the Petroleum Chemicals Company. The new unit will act as sales agent for all of Prairie States jobber brands, including all motor oils, as well as "Artic Flo" and "Blue Star" antifreeze, "Blue Start" and "Braxe" brake fluids, and chemical specialties. Robert Cody, formerly with Naph-Sol Refining Company, Muskegon, Mich., will head up the sales department of the new company.

Iraqi Pipeline in Operation

Iraq Petroleum Company has announced that the first flow of crude oil from its Kirkuk oil field has poured out of its new pipeline into Banias, Mediterranean oil port 556 miles away. The company pumped 250,000 tons of oil into its new Kirkuk-Banias thirty-inch pipeline before the oil finally reached Banias. The oil company is owned by American, British, French and Dutch interests.

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Obituaries

Dr. Lewis W. Chubb

Dr. Lewis W. Chubb, director emeritus of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa., died April 2 in that city. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. Chubb joined Westinghouse in 1905 as an engineering apprentice. He remained with the company until his retirement in 1948, except for six months in 1930 when he was assistant vice-president in charge of engineering for the R. C. A. Victor Company, Camden, N. J.

Henry I. Peffer

Henry I. Peffer, one-time president and board chairman of American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, died April 1 in Palm Beach, Fla. He was seventy-two years of age.

Mr. Peffer, after sixteen years with a Chicago paint and varnish concern where he rose to become vice-president and general manager, came to New York in 1917 and worked for several industrial alcohol companies. In 1926 he presided over the merger of five major chemical firms into the American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, of which Mr. Peffer became president. He enlarged its holdings four years later by absorbing the Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corporation and the General Industrial Alcohol Corporation, and became board chairman upon this amalgamation.

In 1934, Mr. Peffer joined Seagram Distillers Corporation as president and, that year, also became board chairman of the newly-formed American subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. Two years later he resigned these posts, retaining a directorship in the parent concern, to devote his full time to the Sylvania Industrial Corporation as director and chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Peffer became president of the White Rock Corporation in 1944 and chairman in 1949. He retired from active business two years ago, although he remained as director of a number of large corporations.

John Bouquio, a refrigeration engineer with Esso Standard Oil Company's Bayway Refinery, Linden, N. J., for thirty years, until his retirement five years ago, died April 1 in North Plainfield, N. J. His age was seventy-one.

Thomas C. Dick, sr., formerly chief lubrication engineer in the New York sales department of the Texas Company, New York, which he served twenty-seven years, died March 26 in New York. He was seventy years old. Mr. Dick retired in 1947.

John M. Fitzgerald, chief engineer of the New York City Board of Water Supply, died April 1 in the Bronx, N. Y. He was sixty-four years of age.

Hugh W. Gregory, vice-president and a director of the Seiberling Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., died April 1 in Toronto. He was sixty-two.

Walter R. Hanby, who retired in 1949 as operations manager for the domestic sales division of Esso Standard Oil Company, died March 28 in Elizabeth, N. J. His age was sixty-six.

Robert R. Kurtz, credit and office manager of John Powell & Co., New York, died March 28 in White Plains, N. Y. He was thirty-three.

Dr. Rudolf W. Ladenburg, research physicist and retired Cyrus Fogg Brackett professor of physics at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., died there April 3. He was sixty-nine.

Alexander Leith, jr., manager of the Philadelphia office of the Dow Chemical Company for the last eight years, died April 2 in that city. He was fifty-five years old. Before going to Philadelphia, in 1944, Mr. Leith was with Dow's New York office for twenty-two years.

Peter MacMann, a retired employee of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., died March 28 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. MacMann was in charge of the tool room in the engineering department of Colgate's plant until his retirement in 1946.

Chester D. Mott, retired research engineer for the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill., died April 1 in Chicago. His age was sixty-four.

Dr. Earl R. Norris, professor of biochemistry at the University of Washington, died March 30 in Seattle, Wash. His age was fifty-six.

Per G. Persson, mechanical engineer and head of the design and drafting division of the Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J., died April 1 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty. Mr. Persson had been with Standard Oil Development eighteen years and was an authority on pressure vessel design.

Robert E. Powers, public relations man for the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, for twenty years, died March 30 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dr. Carl E. Pretzell, who helped develop acetic acid after World War I, died April 2 in Bremerhaven, Germany. His age was seventy-six.

John H. Romer, who retired four years ago as an executive of the gasoline and fuel oil department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died April 2 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Romer joined Socony in 1928.

Bourdon W. Scribner, chief of the paper section of the National Bureau of Standards for twenty-nine years, died March 5 in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-seven years of age.

William W. Stanley, one-time vice-president and treasurer for the Royal Baking Powder Company, died March 31 in Syracuse, N. Y. He was sixty-five. Mr. Stanley served with Royal Baking Powder from 1928 to 1942, and was also at one time a vice-president and comptroller of Standard Brands, Inc.

Carl J. Stein, a chemist for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for eleven years, died March 29 in Plainfield, N. J. His age was sixty.

Francis M. Turner, a research chemist at one time with Vanadium Corporation of America and an author of several books on chemistry, died April 3 in Manhasset, L. I. He was sixty-one. Mr. Turner at his death was a vice-president of the Reinhold Publishing Company, New York.

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Coal Chemicals

The only price activity in a rather quiet market last week was a further reduction of ¼ cent per pound in the price of imported crude naphthalene. The reduction took place at the beginning of the week and by the end of the week, however, there was very little activity in this market.

Domestic crude naphthalene was still tight, but there was noticeably less pressure on producers. Phthalic anhydride continued to ease, but it was still quite short. Benzol, toluol, and xylol were about balanced. Pyridin and the picolines were comparatively active.

NPA released several chemicals from inventory control last week, in an amendment to Reg. 1, of the agency. The two coal chemicals dropped from the inventory control list were phenol and anilin.

The same amendment to Reg. 1 added toluol to the list of chemicals which are to be regulated with respect to inventories. Toluol was put on table 1A which a list of materials subject to practicable minimum working inventory limitations.

One of the puzzling features of the steel strike threat has been that it has not substantially stimulated buying of coal chemicals which might well tighten in supply in the event of a prolonged strike. Consumers were either betting that there will not be a strike, or one long enough at least to threaten them with shortages, or they were continuing to buy in a hand-to-mouth fashion waiting for business to show a definite trend or turn. In any event, they were not buying the way it might be expected.

The union postponed until Wednesday midnight rather than Tuesday midnight, the walkout of its members. This allowed industry another day's delay in the banking of its fires. According to the American Iron and Steel Institute the estimated production of the industry was at a rate of 102.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,120,000 tons of ingots and steel castings, as compared with 2,131,000 tons the previous week, and 2,047,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol — The market for benzol has been showing signs of less pressure for several weeks now. Producers reported that their output kept pace with the demand. None of the suppliers were known to be building up inventories, yet there were more consumers able to obtain material last week than have been getting sufficient quantities for a long while. Industrial demand for this important coal chemical has shown a slight decrease in recent weeks.

The weaker call for benzol was not unique. There has been a steady, general slowing down of the buying pace ever since the first of the year for most of the coal chemical products. A number of chemicals, which only recently caused producers concern because of their scarcity, have eased up considerably.

Much of the responsibility has been placed upon consumer inventories of intermediates and manufactured materials which call for coal chemical intermediates in their manufacture. The inventories which were accumulated in the face of shortages during 1951 have not been entirely worked off. Some people in the industry feel that the crux of the matter lies in the fact that business has not been up to a substantial volume to allow consumers to effectively rid their shelves of those materials which are not moving as fast as was anticipated. Consequently, consumers have been following a hand-to-mouth type of existence, buying very cautiously, and not allowing stocks to accumulate where there is no increase of activity in sight.

Coaltar — There was said to be ample supplies of coaltar to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. The present supply situation was not expected to last long, should there be a steel strike. In the event of a strike, supplies of coaltar will undoubtedly become shorter, it was said.

The prices quoted for coaltar in this market in the issue of March 24, were the price schedules of resale material sold by tar distillers. The quotations were not intended to reflect the price of material bought on the producer level. The OPD quotes only the schedules of resale coaltar in the prices current section.

Creosote—Producers said that the supplies and inquiries for this tar product were normal for this time of year. However, there was a slight softness of tone noted in this market. There have been some evidences of competition for the volume of business that was available during this past quarter. There were no price changes, but, producers were inclined to make allowances to consumers for shipping distances.

Cresols—The market for these tar acids was in a long supply position last week. The business of producing and selling the cresols was slow. Suppliers found it more and more difficult to sell the tar acids. Producers said that the market for ortho was in a less favorable position than meta and para, since orthocresol was more dependent upon cresylic resins for the largest portion of demand than the other isomers.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of the domestic material were quite ample to take care of the volume of demand. Producers expected cresylic to remain in a long supply position for a while. There were no expectations of any significant increases in demand in the next few weeks. The fewer number of calls for cresylic acid which producers have been receiving has resulted in a steadily weakening market. It was felt that most of the coal chemicals which depended upon resins for a large part of their business volume were in a comparatively poor position at present, since resins have been off for some time.

There has been no change in the market for imported ADF acid. Prices have held steady in a relatively static market. Importers felt that they could not increase their volume of business by lowering the price of ADF.

Naphthalene—Crude domestic naphthalene supplies continued to show signs of easing. This crude coal chemical has eased away from its critical supply position during the past several months, until it has arrived at its present position—tight, but with noticeably less pressure on producers. It was said that the crude domestic material was moving well, but, the refined material was not enjoying as much activity. Reduced demands from the textile industry have done their share in making the supply of refined easier.

Crude imported material was reduced another ¼-cent per pound last week. This latest reduction brought importer quotations down to a range of 7 cents to 8 cents per pound. Some importers felt that the bulk of the material was moving at the lower limit of the range. Foreign suppliers seemed to be reconciled to the fact that they could no longer get 15 cents or 16 cents per pound for hot pressed, but they were still slow to make many offers of material for much less than 8 cents per pound. By the week's end, buying of the imported material was very slow.

Phenol—There was a continuation of the easing which has been apparent in this market for many weeks. It was said that there certainly weren't any consumers complaining of the lack of phenol last week. On the other hand, some of the producers of natural phenol reported that they have not been hurt too badly by this declining market.

It was explained that there was some variance in the position of producers of natural and synthetic phenol. There has been a price differential of about two cents between the lowest quotations in the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Naphthalene, crude, imp., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
137.0	137.0	137.0	107.5	134.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended April 5, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	980,326
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	35,274,734
Benzol	gals.	3,499,140
Coaltar	gals.	13,724,832
Creosote oil	gals.	651,662
Naphthenate, crude	lbs.	2,507,481
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,750
Toluol	gals.	685,662
Xylol	gals.	184,165

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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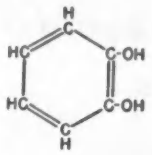

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range of prices of natural and synthetic phenol. The explanation being, consumers would tend to cut down on their orders for synthetic material before they reduced their buying of natural phenol. An additional factor which would tend to deflect the full import of the weakened phenol market from producers of natural material, is the fact that the total output of natural phenol is only a fraction of synthetic output.

Phenol has been dropped from the list of those chemicals which are subject to the limitation of practicable minimum working inventories under NPA Regulation 1. The revised list of chemicals under inventory controls was released by NPA last week in an amendment to the regulation.

Pyridin—There continued to be steady activity in the market for 2 degree pyridin. Producers were able to move all of their output without any trouble. There were no changes anticipated which would radically distort the picture of this market. Suppliers said that the various pharmaceuticals and other end-uses calling for the 2 degree material would easily take care of their regular output for quite a while.

Toluol—Last week did not see much change in the toluol market. Supplies were just about balanced with demand, although producers had to make an effort to sell the material. The fact, that suppliers have had to exert a little sales effort to keep their toluol production moving, was taken to be an indication that this solvent was no longer the short item that it had been.

Producers felt that a big factor in the easier supply position of toluol was the result of reduced demand from the paint industry. That industry has not developed the seasonal pickup which producers had anticipated by now. It was felt likely that there would not be any significant change, from the standpoint of increased calls for toluol during the first few weeks of April.

NPA has added toluol to the list of chemicals under inventory control in its amended list issued last week. The addition comes under NPA Regulation 1.

Xylol—The market for xylol was unchanged last week. Most producers reported that their output was closely equalled by demand. There were no changes anticipated, by suppliers, in the immediate future. Solvent use of xylol has not shown any significant pickup for the paint industry yet this year.

Intermediates

Anilin—Supplies were adequate for consumer needs. Most producers reported that the material was moving fairly well. There were no significant changes expected.

The National Production Authority has amended its Regulation No. 1 which limits consumers to practicable minimum working inventories. Among a list of 25 chemicals which were released from inventory controls was anilin. The regulation was amended April 2.

Gammapicoline — Thus far, the most practical way to obtain isonicotinic acid for the manufacture of the hydrazide used in TB work, was said to be from gammapicoline as a starting point. Producers, however, have said that not too much gamma was available. All of the material that could be made was being produced under existing schedules. It is a well known fact that there isn't too much gammapicoline available under ordinary production methods.

The market for the isonicotinic drugs used for TB work, and consequently the market for gammapicoline, has reached expansive proportions already. The world market seems to be extensive. Importers in this country immediately found out that it was virtually impossible to obtain gammapicoline abroad. For that matter, most of the tar bases have become difficult to obtain, since experimentation is going on in search of new sources of gamma, or suitable substitutes for the production of isonicotinic acid. It has been reported that there was some gamma in production in Germany. But, it was felt that, here again, there won't be any great quantity available since the volume of tar bases produced in Germany was not too high.

Another potential use of the isonicotinic derivative was being explored for use in treating leprosy, since that disease has something in common with TB.

Isoquinolin—Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. There were no significant changes in price or the supply anticipated for this month. Prices have held firm at their old levels.

There have been some experiments going on to see if oxidation of isoquinolin to isonicotinic acid can be made practical. Evidentally, success depends upon the behavior of a methyl group in isoquinolin,

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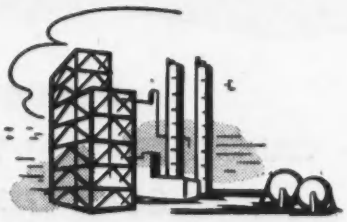

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which is subject to reaction. However, the process is not so easy that it is merely a simple oxidation. More work must be done. It was felt that there would be a good market for the isonicotinic acid if it could be produced by such a process. Further, there is much more isoquinolin available than there is gammapicoline, which is now the most practical source of isonicotinic acid.

Orthocresol—Producers said that there was an ample supply of ortho to meet the needs of consumers. Industrial demand has not been too good for this coaltar acid. It was felt that the reason for the easy supply was to be found in the reduction of calls from cresylic resin producers. Ortho, it was said, was very much dependent upon resins for its market.

Another producer felt that some of the responsibility could be placed with the easier phenol market. It was said that in certain uses some consumers mix a little ortho with phenol when the latter is scarce. However, when phenol is more abundant there is the tendency to use less ortho. Hence, the market for orthocresol would soften up before phenol. Such has been the case for the past few months. Ortho, was the easiest of the cresols, and the soft tones in this market preceded those felt in the phenol market.

Phthalic Anhydride — The picture of the market for phthalic anhydride was still a view of a tight market. However, there have been continuous signs of some easing of the pressure. The reduction of the number of calls for phthalic for the manufacture of alkyd resins and plasticizers has had much to do with making the supply position of phthalic an easier one.

Then, too, the steady improvement of the supply of naphthalene has contributed to the cause of an easier phthalic anhydride market. Naphthalene is the raw material from which phthalic is made. Thus, when naphthalene is available, consumers rest easy, feeling that they will be able to obtain phthalic more readily when they need it.

At the height of the scare buying of last year, consumers ordered phthalic anhydride far in excess of their needs, as did consumers of many other critical chemicals. Since those critical days much of the pressure has come off of phthalic, but, there still was enough demand last week to keep everyone from getting all of the material that he wanted. Producers feel that the present market position will last for a little while, at least. They were still moving all of their production, and could sell more if they had it.

Quinolin — This market was described as being in abundant supply. The present condition of the quinolin market was in part the result of the entrance of 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin into competition for the niacin market. It was said that the purchase of quinolin in the open market for niacin production was virtually nonexistent. The main large volume use of quinolin now is in mildew-proofing, particularly of tents for the armed forces.

Hilton-Davis Co. Names A.S. Davis Branch Mgr.

Arthur S. Davis has been appointed manager of Hilton-Davis Sales Company, Boston, Mass., the newly-formed distribution and service center of textile dyestuffs in the northeastern United States of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, it has been announced by Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales of both firms.

Prior to assuming his new post, Mr. Davis had been associated in various research and technical sales capacities with the Cincinnati chemical concern. Previously he had been plant superintendent of American Waterproofing Corporation and in the technical sales division of Procter & Gamble, Inc. From 1941 to 1947, he was quality control engineer and laboratory supervisor with several chemical manufacturers and textile mills.

Hooker Sets Up Research Fellowship

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is sponsoring a research fellowship in chemical engineering at the University of Washington, it has been announced. While no specific assignment has been made, the research will be concerned with uses of caustic soda and chlorine as related to the use of waste products of the pulp industry such as lignin.

Antara Chemical Realigns Sales, Technical Departments

Antara Chemicals, a division of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has realigned the staffs of its sales and technical departments, dividing responsibilities by markets, rather than on a product basis, Harold G. Shelton, Antara sales manager, has announced.

Dr. P. M. Kirk, formerly manager of the product development department of General Aniline Works, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has become assistant sales manager in charge of direct sales for Antara. T. R. Moore has been made assistant sales manager in charge of product line and sales service.

Walter R. Brandt, formerly a technical salesman in the Boston Branch, has been named market manager of textile, leather and lake chemicals. J. M. Cloney, formerly Antara representative on the west coast, has been appointed market manager of industrial chemicals. Dr. C. E. Stevens continues as manager of Antara's technical department, along with Dr. C. M. Knowles as technical manager for industrial chemicals and C. A. Bergman as technical manager of textile chemicals.

Dr. Kirk joined General Aniline in 1942 as a development chemist and in 1948 was named manager of the corporation's product development department. Mr. Brandt joined General Dyestuff in 1931 as a laboratory assistant. After seven years in the Boston laboratory, he became a fine chemicals salesman, handling both textile and non-textile accounts in the New England territory.

Pitts. Coke Tar Base Coatings Post to Gray

The appointment of Arthur E. Gray as assistant manager, tar base coatings, has been announced by O. E. McCullough, manager of the protective coatings division of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. In his new capacity, Mr. Gray will be located in the Pittsburgh home office.

Prior to joining Pittsburgh Coke, Mr. Gray was affiliated with the Pipe Protection Service, Inc., where he served as vice-president and sales manager. Previous to this, he had been associated with the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, as eastern sales supervisor for protective coatings.

Trade Briefs

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has announced a complete new line of AC welders.

Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, has developed an ultra-high-precision microtome.

E. Arnold Bisbee, manager of linseed and soybean oil sales of Falk & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named to head up solicitations within the paints, oils and wallpaper group for the 1952 Red Cross Fund campaign's business division.

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Deinet, Vat Dye Expert, Retires from duPont Co.

Joseph Deinet, a research chemist in the anthraquinone division of the Jackson Laboratory, Deepwater, N. J., of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and a pioneer in anthraquinone vat dye research, has retired after more than twenty-five years of service with the company.

Mr. Deinet did his first work on vat dyes during 1906 to 1915, at which time he worked at the Bayer Company's research laboratory at Elberfeld, Germany. His first discovery in 1906 was later to become known as Algol brown B, which he followed up with new Algols, substituted benzoylaminoanthraquinones varying in shade from yellow through to blue. Most of these were patented not only in Germany, but also in the United States and Great Britain and were the forerunners of a long series of Algol colors which have been produced and utilized throughout the world since that time.

Mr. Deinet came to the United States in 1927 and joined the Newport Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis., which became a part of the duPont organization in 1938. Since 1938 he has been located at Jackson Laboratory. Numerous patents have been granted to Mr. Deinet's inventions in the dyestuffs fields. Among his most important discoveries are an improved process for dichloroindanthrone (blue) and such dyes as "Ponsol" yellow AR, "Ponsol" violet AR, "Ponsol" brown AR, "Ponsol" olive AR, "Ponsol" yellow 5GLL, "Ponsol" gray R, "Ponsol" red GK, and certain "Leucosol" browns and yellows.

General Aniline Posts To Ebersole, Charles

General Aniline Works Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Fred Ebersole to the newly-created post of product line and inventory control manager. He will serve both the division and the General Dyestuff Corporation, GAF selling agent, in his new post and will be located in New York. Francis Charles has been made Grasselli production control manager.

Dr. Ebersole joined General Aniline at its Rensselaer, N. Y., plant twenty-one years ago as assistant production chemist, and was later named production chemist in charge of the intermediates department. When the process development department was established in 1942, he was appointed a section leader. Dr. Ebersole was transferred to the Grasselli plant in 1944 as assistant to the manager of process development, and, in 1949, he was made production control manager.

Mr. Charles joined General Aniline more than two years ago as a staff consultant to the production control manager and nine months later he was advanced to supervisor of production planning and control.

Hilton-Davis Adds Another Dye, 'Spectrolene Garnet G'

The Hilton-Davis Chemical Company Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, has added "Spectrolene Garnet G" to its list of dyestuffs for textile finishing plants. When coupled to various naphthols, it is reported to produce shades of bordeaux, garnet and red violet which retain good fastness to washing and light. Addition of "Garnet G" to its line brings to eight the number of Spectrolene colors made available by the company to the textile industry.

"Spectrolene" is a stabilized diazo compound developed by Hilton-Davis and introduced approximately ten months ago. In this new method for mixing dyes, the "Spectrolenes" and naphthols are put together at the textile finishing plants, thus giving a wide potential range of shades. Other "Spectrolene" colors are red KB, red RC, scarlet 2G, orange HD, blue B, blue BB and violet B.

German Chemical Data Available From Research Information Service

Topical information on recent German developments in the field of organic chemicals is offered in translated form by Research Information Service, New York, in its research bulletin No. 58.

This bulletin, entitled "Organic Chemicals," lists wartime and postwar patent applications, research reports, and directions for manufacture authored by the I. G. Farben Company and its successor firms, the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt, and other prominent manufacturers and researchers. Full details, including abstracts, bibliographic data, and prices of these and many other reports, are presented in the bulletin, copies of which are supplied free of charge by Research Information Service, 53 Nassau street, New York 38.

Chemstrand Corp. Fills Four Key Nylon Posts

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has filled appointments for four key positions at its nylon plant under construction at Pensacola, Fla. They are:—Dr. C. W. Gayler, technical superintendent; L. E. Dequine, jr., plant engineer; Louis F. Ray, superintendent of intermediates, and Paul W. Runge, chief chemist.

All the appointees have been engaged in early phases of the nylon research and organization activities since the company was licensed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to manufacture and market nylon filament yarn. The plant is being designed and built by Du Pont on a 2,000 acre site north of Pensacola. It will have a 50,000,000 pound per year capacity. Production is expected to begin in late 1953.

Medusa Portland Cement Elects

Ellery Sedgwick, jr., has been elected president of the Medusa Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, Ohio. W. J. Worthy has been named executive vice-president.

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U·S·S Coal Chemicals are produced in nine plants from coast to coast. A tenth is under construction. For further information on all these products, write to United States Steel Company, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Nylon net evening dress by Ceil Chapman from Saks Fifth Avenue.

U·S·S COAL CHEMICALS
UNITED STATES STEEL

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

THIAMINE • Hydrochloride • Mononitrate } U.S.P.

		COMPARISON	U. S. P.	ROCHE REG. TYPE*	ROCHE AMPUL TYPE*
Quality ➧	Hydrochloride U.S.P.	Purity (Dry Basis) Moisture	98% min. 5% max.	99% + 0.75-1.5%	99% + 2.0-3.5%
	Mononitrate U.S.P.	Purity (Dry Basis) Moisture	98% min. 1% max.	99% + under 1%	— —

* Usual Commercial Average Range

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Supply ➧ Manufactured by the tons

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Roche thiamine mononitrate may have certain advantages in certain types of dry products where unusual stability problems occur.

Packaging ➧ HYDROCHLORIDE: packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles. AMPUL TYPE is sealed under inert gas in wide mouth screw cap bottles—the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) process.

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Biotin Panthenol Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Niacin Niacinamide
dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Castor oil was reduced 2¾ cents per pound in the second reduction in as many weeks. Increased supplies of castor oil from primary sources have contributed to the continued softening in all prices. Brazilian menthol was down 10 cents per pound in a market which had apparently reached its bottom.

Reports on the Cuban molasses situation indicate that no mutually agreed price had been settled between the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute and fermentation alcohol producers and feed mixers here. A price break was expected momentarily according to some reports since this year's molasses production in Cuba had reached the half way point some time last month. Consequently there has been insufficient storage facilities to accommodate all the molasses produced to date. This problem was expected to be a decisive factor in the current negotiations which got under way in January. Although the latest figures on industrial alcohol production in February indicate a slight increase over last month, it was interesting to note that this was accomplished mainly through the use of more grain.

Some 3,500,000 gallons of molasses less was used in February than in January, 1952. These figures serve graphically to point out low molasses inventories in the hands of alcohol producers.

Lacquer solvents continued in more than ample supply in contrast to the fair demand which was generally experienced by both fermentation and synthetic producers alike. Methylethylketone, however, was in good demand, according to a major producer. The lacquer industry as yet has failed to show significant signs of any return to the heavy consumption early last year.

Chlorophyll proved to be an exception to the slow demand generally existing for chemicals at the present time. Supplies were considerably behind a demand which was virtually on daily increase. There were some limited quantities of foreign material coming in but virtually all of this chlorophyll failed to meet consumer standards in this country. An exception was in chlorophyll offered here of British manufacture through an American representative.

Acetanilide—Production of acetanilide, both USP and technical combined, totaled 847,257 pounds in January, 1952. The preliminary production total for 1951 was 8,911,777 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Alcohol—The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on April 4 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of February, 1952, in comparison with February, 1951.

Production

	Proof gallons 1952	1951
Ethyl	42,421,490	34,721,108
*Completely denatured	42,096	83,363
*Specially denatured	24,017,472	16,203,387

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1952	1951
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,788,300	3,880,581
tax free	51,251,330	33,429,181
*Completely denatured	33,821	81,980
*Specially denatured	21,353,881	16,258,437

Stocks

	Gallons 1952	1951
†Ethyl	94,644,772	59,603,930
*Completely denatured	38,584	45,628
*Specially denatured	13,569,355	1,487,408

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in February, 1952, and February, 1951, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1952	1951
Corn and corn products	98,808,660	21,947,235
Rye and rye products	1,344	42,722
Malt and malt products	10,150,804	13,114,072
Wheat and wheat products	7,613,070	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	25,288,696	117,721,406
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	141,862,574	152,825,435
Ethylene gas	7,368,382	4,914,602
Other materials	119,831	174,006
	Wine gallons	
	1952	1951
Molasses	8,873,070	6,206,276
Ethyl sulphate	14,704,560	10,850,423
Sulphite liquors	22,775,000	20,477,900
Other materials	7,315,559	5,294,204
*Products used in redistillation	1,226,980	4,204,487

* Proof gallons.

Demand for industrial alcohol was at fair levels in a continuation of a trend which has persisted for some time. Supplies were still considerably in excess of the demand despite somewhat curtailed fermentation alcohol production. Fermentation producers have still not settled on a price for the 1952 Cuban molasses yield although production of molasses there had reached the halfway mark for the year's estimated total. The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute has continued to stand pat on its original offer of 20c. per gallon molasses. Both the feed mixers and the fermentation alcohol producers have made a top bid of 16c. per gallon. The 20c. price was felt to be entirely unrealistic in view of the present market which has industrial alcohol pegged at 75c. per gallon. The price trend in alcohol should continue to decline, if anything, in light of the sustained low volume of demand which has afflicted producers, both fermentation and synthetic alike, since last year. Cuba's holdout was expected to break momentarily, however. It was reported that lack of storage space would probably be a decisive factor in influencing an early price break by the Cubans. Meanwhile overall alcohol production in February was approximately 168,000 proof gallons higher than that during the preceding month, according to statistics just released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Consumption of molasses in alcohol manufacture was some 3,500,000 odd gallons less, however with the increased consumption of grain and sulphite liquors plus additional small quantities of other materials making up for the decreased production of alcohol from molasses.

The alcohol industry cannot look to the synthetic rubber program to take any more alcohol this year according to a report from a high government official on the program. The government was said to be fully covered on all the alcohol it will need for its synthetic rubber program. The RFC has fulfilled its commitments for the balance of 1952 mostly with alcohol processed or being processed from damaged grains.

Importations of alcohol totaled 10,381,220 gallons during February of this year in comparison to the 25,869,286 gallons brought in during January, 1952.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for this lacquer material was generally on a par with that for the other lacquer solvents which was fair to good depending upon the material in question. Supplies were more than adequate for current inquiry.

A preliminary estimate of the total production of mayl acetates during 1951 amounted to 7,186,936 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This figure includes n-amyl, iso-amyl and "all other" amyl acetates beginning July, 1951. Prior to July, 1951, production represented n-amyl and iso-amyl acetate only.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for this material was fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Production of ascorbic acids and salts aggregated 115,976 pounds in January, 1952. Preliminary total production during 1951 amounted to 1,464,403 pounds.

Castor Oil—Following the preceding week's decline, castor oil was reduced last week 2¾c. per pound. Additional supplies of both beans and oil from primary sources plus an easing in the demand were attributed to this most recent reduction. The current quotation for USP grade castor oil was 29c. per pound, in tanks. Drum carlots and less than carlots were pegged at 30c. to 30½c. per pound respectively. Refined and deodorized castor oil was currently listed at 30½c. per pound, in tanks. Usual differentials prevailed for drum carlot and less than carlot quantities.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended April 3, 1952, totaled 2,070,000 pounds compared to the 7,848,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil last week totaled 1,325,600 pounds compared to 1,698,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 2¾c. per lb.
USP, 2¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
253.5	253.8	255.0	255.8	266.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

30

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pounds brought in during the corresponding period last year.

Total imports of castor beans since the first of the year to date amounted to 48,743,100 pounds compared to 65,729,700 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951. Total imports of castor oil to date aggregated 23,735,400 pounds compared to the 23,879,010 pounds brought in during the corresponding period in 1951.

Chlorophyll—Demand for chlorophyll could well be described as booming with the list of consumers virtually increasing daily. Already incorporated in mouth washes, toothpaste and various types of breath deodorant tablets and chewing gums, the potential uses for chlorophyll were felt to be numerous, according to its producers. Public clamor for chlorophyll containing products has thus far resulted in the inability of manufacturers to keep up with orders. Producers reported that they were far behind in delivery and did not expect any material improvement in the situation for a long time in as much as demand was expected to continue to increase. At least one producer was reported looking into the imported chlorophyll situation very seriously attempting to locate material which could be profitably refined and concentrated thus augmenting domestic production.

There has been some chlorophyll offered in this country from Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Great Britain. According to reports however most of this material does not come up to consumer standards in the United States. The NNR standard as developed by Rystan has been almost universally accepted by the industry as the basis for analysis of chlorophyll concentrations. One company is acting as sales agent for a British firm manufacturing chlorophyll reported a very limited quantity of chlorophyll available at $60 to $65 per pound, on a 100 percent basis. The grades offered were water soluble in concentrations of 60 and 75 percent. Domestic water soluble chlorophyll was currently offered at $85 to $95 per pound in concentrations of 50, 75 and 90 percent, on a 100 percent basis.

Desoxycholic Acid—Supplies of this material were woefully short of the demand. There was little doubt that this situation would continue until the manufacture of cortisone is successfully in operation from some other material than through this bile acid synthesis. Current quotations ranged from $22 to $25 per pound, depending upon producer and quantity.

Glycerin—Demand was proceeding at steady levels in this market with lively competition between producers in snagging available business. Although announced price schedules were still unchanged there was considerable shading of prices by both soapers and fat spliters. In addition to the intratrade competition among natural glycerin producers was that of the natural glycerin with the synthetic. This material has definitely become a factor in the market and has been meeting competitive prices.

Iodides—Demand for the iodides was generally steady with supplies remaining ample for current inquiry. Despite price rises in the cost of both Chilean and domestic crude iodine late last year, the iodides have as yet failed to reflect this increase and have remained unchanged at ceiling levels. It was reported by one observer that boosts were sought and denied by the Offict of Price Stabilization. This could not be confirmed. But regardless, the present slow trend in business generally, was felt to be sufficient reason for prices to remain at their present levels rather than to discourage business by price boosts however warranted that they may be.

Menthol—Brazilian menthol was down 10c. to $6.40 per pound. The Chinese was also down being quoted at $7.35 with sales reported at that figure. For Chinese menthol this was a reduction of 15c. Taking a general view of the market it appears that menthol has become somewhat stabilized for the present. New crop Brazilian was available at $5.40 per pound, f.o.b., Brazil. Observers in the trade saw an improvement in the situation in the not too distant future since it was estimated that consumer inventories have been approaching a point where replenishment was necessary. Some consumers have been holding back waiting for the price to reach its nadir and it seemed possible that this point had been reached.

Molasses — Prices for cane blackstrap remained unchanged at all points except New Orleans during the week ended yesterday. New Orleans price for cane blackstrap was 25¾c. to 26c. per gallon, although some sales have been reported at 25½c. per gallon. Demand continued moderate on the east coast but has decreased slightly in the Gulf area. West coast demand for feed molasses was slow

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to moderate. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all points except Savannah, where supplies have been reported limited for some time.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced March 31, 1952, that the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, was being authorized to relax export controls on inedible molasses and to approve applications for exports of reasonable quantities to countries customarily purchasing inedible molasses in the United States. Exports of this commodity have been embargoed since October, 1950, in order to prevent depletion of supplies needed to meet essential uses in the United States.

Supplies of beet molasses remained adequate at most points. Citrus molasses continued limited in supply against good to strong demand. Prices for this material ranged from 14.3c. to 17.1c. per gallon.

Niacin—Demand for this vitamin material was still in excess of the supply. Although one unit was reported in operation on the manufacture of niacin from acetaldehyde and ammonia it was expected to be some time before this and other like operations would be able to accommodate the steady high rate of demand for this important nutritive factor. The bulk of the niacin and niacinamide produced was still being manufactured from coal tar base chemicals which were in short supply.

Production of niacin in January, 1952, totaled 174,629 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary total for 1951 was 1,589,779 pounds.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Demand for this vitamin was fair to good. Supplies were adequate and were expected to continue ample. Production of pyridoxine (B_6) in January, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission totaled 1,981 pounds while the preliminary 1951 total aggregated 22,222 pounds.

Santonin—In short supply last year, the situation in this commodity has improved considerably. Imported material was available which was priced more in line with the domestic. Imported santonin has served to augment the overall supply with the result that currently supplies were about in balance with demand. However, this situation was felt by some observers to be temporary. One reason and an important one was the fact that a decline in demand from last year's high has made available material go further than normally. Since santonin is extracted from plant material, the excellence of this year's crop will have considerable bearing on future supplies. Imported santonin was currently offered at $300 per kilo while the domestic was priced from $275 to $297 per pound depending upon quantity.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended March 29, 1952, totaled 169,789 short tons, raw value, compared to 117,389 tons during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution of sugar by primary distributors to date amounted to 1,889,613 short tons, raw value, compared to 1,715,675 tons, same basis, during the corresponding period last year.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for the sulphonamides was fair to good with some sulpha drugs in better demand than others. The supply situation was good. Sulphadiazine and sulphathiazole were in good demand. The DPA recently announced that the supply and demand situation with regard to these sulphonamides was approximately one of balance.

Production of sulphur drugs in terms of bulk medicinals in January, 1952, totaled 679,044 pounds. The preliminary 1951 total of production during 1951 amounted to 6,810,376 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Thiamine Chloride — Supplies of this vitamin were adequate for current inquiry. Demand was reportedly fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Prices remained unchanged.

Production of thiamine chloride (B_1) in January, 1952 aggregated 30,554 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. The preliminary 1951 total amounted to 285,193 pounds.

Trade Briefs

Armstrong Cork Company has changed the name of its drug sundries department to prescription container department.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has returned staphylococcus ambotoxoid to the market.

Dr. Lewis P. Albro has joined the organic chemistry staff of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute at Rensselaer, N. Y., as research associate.

Parke, Davis Considering Plants for Japan, Philippines

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., is investigating the possibility of establishing new manufacturing plants in Japan and the Philippines, according to a report to stockholders. Harry J. Loynd, president, who recently made trips to the Far East and Latin America, disclosed that two executives would leave in the near future to draw up plans for the expansion in Japan. Mr. Loynd said Parke-Davis hoped to be "in a position to manufacture a number of our specialities in Japan in three or four months." As for the Philippines, the president said the decision hadn't yet been made as to whether the firm would take over an existing plant, or build new facilities.

Com'l Solvents Names Danga

Fricis Danga has become associated with the research and development division of Comercial Solvents Corporation in Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Danga is a microbiologist and recently came to the United States from Uppsala, Sweden, where he was a research assistant at the Royal Agricultural College of Sweden.

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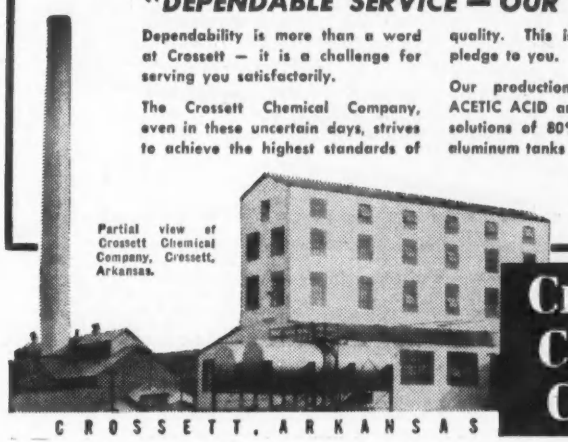

Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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OPS Weighing Specific Ceilings on Cocoa Beans

A proposal to spell out dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for most growths and grades of cocoa beans was considered last week at a meeting between Office of Price Stabilization officials and representatives of the cocoa and chocolate industry. The OPS regulation which fixes ceiling prices on cocoa beans (Supplementary Regulation 3 to General Ceiling Price Regulation) specifically lists prices for only two major growths—main crop Accra, imported from Africa, and superior quality Bahia, imported from Brazil.

While cocoa beans have been selling below ceilings in recent months, OPS said reports of prospective shortages of Accra and Bahia production has been bringing pressure on the market. The agency added that should shortages develop, it might be necessary to have specific ceilings on other growths and grades. The United States imports all its cocoa and is the world's largest consumer.

Industry representatives also said they had information indicating smaller Accra and Bahia production. They said, however, that consumption of cocoa—worldwise—is expected to decline and this may make up for the drop in production. Lower world consumption is expected because of anticipated smaller purchases by European countries. World production of cocoa totaled nearly 800,000 tons in 1951, of which nearly 700,000 tons was produced in the Accra and Bahia areas. This year's production of Accra and Bahia cocoa beans is expected to be about 100,000 tons less than in 1951.

OPS officials emphasized that no one was thinking of raising the ceiling prices for cocoa beans, but it was thought wise to have specific prices on growths and grades other than Accra and Bahia in the event of an emergency. Other growths considered for possible specific ceilings are Lagos main, Ivory Coast main, Cameroon, St. Thome, Up River, Victoria, Haiti, Trinidad, Caracas, Grenada, Panama, Costa Rico and Santo Domingo.

Vick Chemical Names Seitz

Richard M. Seitz has been promoted to the newly-created position of director of market research of the acquisitions divisio: of Vick Chemical Company. For the last eight years, Mr. Seitz has been conducting special market research for the J. T. Baker Chemical Company and other Vick subsidiaries. He will continue in that capacity, along with his new duties.

CSMA Issues Packaging Report

The public regulations committee of Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association's aerosol division has issued a report on "Agencies and Regulations of Interest to the Pressure Packaging Industry," revised to December 1951. A series of printed loose leaf sheets, the report will fit in a standard six-inch by nine-inch three ring binder. The committee intends to keep the report up to date by issuing sectional revisions as required in the future.

Trade Briefs

Meyer Scientific Supply Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a new automatic burette for laboratory use.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has made available a new penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin product with the trade name "Penstrep 4:½" through its wholesale distributors.

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Container Supply Seen Equal to Requirements

The supply and demand of containers continues to be in balance, and it is expected that all requirements for the remainder of 1952 will be met, the National Production Authority announced last week. This information was featured in the "Containers and Packaging Industry Report" for the fourth quarter of 1951, prepared by NPA's containers and packaging division.

Covering the operation of each category of the industry during the fourth quarter, the report also reviewed the industry's activity for 1951. Many factors were held responsible by the agency for bringing about the balance between supply and demand, including the extension of military preparedness program, the increased supply of basic raw materials and the depletion of containers inventories to below normal levels by many users. It was felt that users' slower purchases of containers were influenced by the lack of military business coupled with a turn-back by the military of substantial quantities of allotted critical materials.

Among the other highlights of the report, by categories, were the following:—

Compressed Gas Cylinders — Demand continued heavy and in excess of the restricted output. Order backlogs of six months for high pressure cylinders and three months for low pressure cylinders were typical. Raw materials were generally obtained without difficulty except for specialized steels.

Glass Containers—A seasonal decline, in addition to a general softening of business conditions, and heavy inventories in packers' possession were responsible for the drop of 5,270,741 gross, or 17.5 percent in total shipments from the third quarter. Cobalt, sulphur, salenium and fluorospar continued to be in short supply. The glass containers order, M-59, was revoked.

Metal Cans—Shipments were generally lower than the third quarter of 1951 and the fourth quarter of 1950, due to seasonal factors. Demands were met consistent with the can order, M-25. The fourth quarter total of 872,775 short tons of steel shipped was 30 percent below the 1,246,674 tons of the third quarter and 13.1 percent down from the fourth quarter 1950.

Paper Bags—The total production of bag paper was an increase of 11,718 tons or 5.6 percent above the 210,613 tons produced in the third quarter. A balance between supply and demand of grocery and variety bags was reached as additional supplies of kraft paper became available with no change in demand over the third quarter.

Steel Drums and Pails—Four quarter shipments were down in virtually all categories compared to the same quarter of 1950 and were also lower than the third quarter of 1951. Improved drum supply stuation resulted from a general decline in business conditions. Wider distribution of drums and balanced inventories resulted in many users dropping the deposit requirement.

Jefferson's Ethanolamines Unit Starts Up Operations

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has announced that a new unit for the production of monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine at its Port Neches, Tex. plant was placed in operation early last month. Jefferson thus becomes the third United States producer of these important chemical intermediates.

One principal use of the ethanolamines is as a gas scrubbing agent for the removal of hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide. The hydrogen sulphide may be processed and recovered as elemental sulphur, and the carbon dioxide converted to dry ice. Other uses are as intermediates in the preparation of surface active agents which are used in synthetic detergents, textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, cosmetics, cutting oils and cement additives, and as agents in the manufacture of antibiotics.

CCC Publishes Offerings To Domestic Trade in April

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced its April offerings of commodities for sale to the domestic trade April 1. Included on the list of products were spray process nonfat dry milk solids, linseed oil, flaxseed, and cottonseed oil.

The nonfat dry milk solids is being offered at 17 cents per pound "in store" at location of stock; the linseed oil and flaxseed at the market price on the date of sale, and the cottonseed oil at the market price of 17¾ cents per pound, whichever is higher, f.o.b. tank cars at points of storage locations.

The cottonseed oil offering is the first that the agency has made for a number of months. The amount was estimated at 45,000,000 pounds, and it was described as bleachable prime, summer yellow. The offering of linseed oil amounted to 200,000,000 pounds; the flaxseed, 216,000 bushels, and the nonfat dry milk solids, 17,000,000 pounds.

TGA Issues Standard For Isopropyl Myristate

The Toilet Goods Association has issued standard No. 40 for isopropyl myristate, H. D. Goulden, association scientific director, has announced. TGA's board of standards suggests that all buyers of this material use the standard as a minimum specification.

Perlman in N.Y. This Week

Lester Perlman and Dr. J. F. Kaplan, both of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., will be in New York this week. They may be reached at the Commodore hotel.

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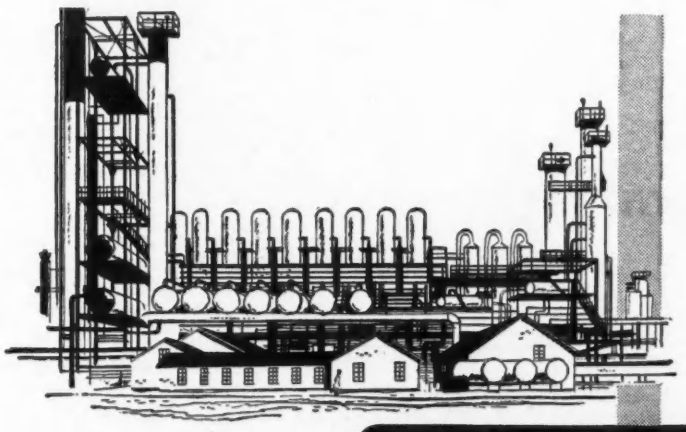

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Contract Pricing for Some Chemicals Replacing Ceilings

Sellers of certain chemicals who entered into long term written sales contracts before January 26, 1951, may ask permission to use pricing provisions of the contract in place of present ceilings, notwithstanding the provisions of any other OPS regulations, the Office of Price Stabilization said last week. This provision was made in General Overriding Regulation 27, effective today.

Commodities covered by this regulation are:— Catalysts used in petroleum cracking processes, ethyl chloride, synthetic ethyl and isopropyl alcohols. A long term contract was defined by the agency as one which obligates the seller to make deliveries of the chemical over a period of more than a year.

A seller's application to replace his existing ceilings with the long term contract provisions of GOR 27 must be made with the rubber, chemicals and drugs division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. In addition to the applicant's name and address and those of the buyer, the application must include the following:—A statement that the seller is applying under this regulation; name and description of the chemical involved; a showing that the contract was entered into prior to January 26, 1951; a showing that the seller is obligated to make deliveries of the chemicals for a period of more than a year, and the prevailing ceiling prices of the chemical involved, and names and addresses of chemical mnanufacturers whose ceiling prices are cited. Also, a copy of the sales contract must accompany the application.

Schering Offers New TB Drug To Hospitals for Research Work

The new antitubercular compound, isonicotinic hydrazide, about which enthusiastic preliminary clinical reports have appeared, is being offered by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., to every state, county, city and semi-private tuberculosis hospital and sanatorium in the United States having a bed capacity of more than 100. A total of 3,000,000 tablets of "Ditubin," Schering's brand of isonicotinic hydrazide, will be available for clinical investigation. Selected hospitals in Canada also will be supplied. According to the company, the immediate need for clinical confirmation of the early investigations has prompted Schering to donate this large supply of the drug so that hospitals, specializing in tuberculosis therapy, can evaluate this newest chemotherapeutic agent.

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DMPA Negotiates Fourth Over-Ceiling Copper Pact

Continued production of copper for the nation's defense needs from an important source of domestic supply, which otherwise would have been closed down because of high operating costs, has been assured under an over-the-ceiling price agreement negotiated by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency with the Sam Knight Mining Lease, Inc., of Winckelman, Ariz., operators of the Christmas Mine, located in the Banner Mining District, Gila County, Arizona.

Jesse Larson, administrator of DMPA, said the two-year contract calls for continued operation of the Christmas Mine at the current rate of 1,195,000 pounds of electrolytic copper annually. The government-guaranteed price for the product is 31.6 cents per pound, as compared with the ceiling price of 24.2 cents, f.o.b. refinery. Four over-the-ceiling copper price agreements, involving the continued operation of seven mines, thus far have been entered into by DMPA. Total production of these mines during the life of the contracts will approach 33,000,000 pounds. The agreements may be cancelled by either party on sixty days' written notice, and terminate automatically in the event copper is removed from price controls.

Van Dyk & Co. Elects I. R. Hollenberg President

L. R. Hollenberg, for the past three years executive vice-president and general manager of Van Dyk & Co., Belleville, N. J., has been elected president of the company. He joined Van Dyk as a chemist at its former plant in Jersey City, N. J., in 1935. Mr. Hollenberg is also executive vice-president and general manager of Van Dyk's affiliate, Summit Chemical Products Corporation, a major producer of ammonium thioglycollate.

Sterwin Assigns Revord

John A. Revord has been named to fill the newly-created post of district manager of the Chicago office of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., it has been announced by P. Val. Kolb, president. Mr. Revord has been associated with the company since 1943 as a sales representative covering the midwestern states. In his new capacity, he will supervise sales activities on behalf of Sterwin's products in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and parts of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

Perfumery Importers Elect

Maurice Levy, president of Mauvel, Ltd., has been elected president of the Perfumery Importers Association to succeed his late brother, Benjamin E. Levy.

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5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
ACETYLMETHYL CARBINOL—4 cs, Dorn Intern Ltd, Rotterdam
ALPHAPICOLINE—44 cs, Tar Residuals, Kobe
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE — 1 ctn, Duff Chemical Co, Gothenburg
PERSULPHATE—133 dms, Berkshire Chemicals, Bremen
ANILIN DYES—45 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hamburg
100 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
45 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—807 bgs, Antofagasta
405 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ANTIOXIDANT—2 dms, Phillips Chemical Co, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—82 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Arageeanth importing Co, Port Sudan
230 bgs, F M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
254 bgs, I M Sobin, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Inais Speiden & Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide Inc, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Thursion & Braidich, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Theer Corp, Port Sudan
ARCOLS—840 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Sete
1,029 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
6,400 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—70 blks, African Produce Trading Corp, Djibouti
40 bgs, Perceila Vicini, Puerto Plata
57 bgs, Havana
53 bgs, Port au Prince
BERGAMOT OIL—22 cs, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—67 bgs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE PHOSPHATE, PRECIPITATED—800 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, John H. Ross, Calcutta
CADMIUM—700 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE—7 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Yokohama
TARTRATE—770 bgs, Venice
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
CARNAUBA WAX—111 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
2,948 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
168 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Fortaleza
326 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Fortaleza
1,596 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, J A Mills Inc, Wellington
142 bgs, Wellington
CASTOR BEANS—750 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
483 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
760 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
1,429 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Djibouti
800 bgs, African Produce Trading Corp, Djibouti
610 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Jacmel
1,556 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
1,808 bgs, Carnac Grain Co, Bangkok
2,274 bgs, Bangkok
657 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CHILLIES—287 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Freetown
304 bgs, Lagos
CHOLIC ACID—40 dms, J M Rogers, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Colombo
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
3 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—31 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Colombo
17 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
65 dms, Enco Chemical Corp, Keelung
113 dms, Sembodja Corp, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—13 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—120 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,200 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
540 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Masbate
CORUNDUM ORE—2,960 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS—1,718 bls, Kauders Steuber, Rio de Janeiro
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, F H Taussig, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—268 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
99 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—20 cs, Wm Dixon Inc, LaCoulette
100 cs, Hinion & Co, LaCoulette
40 cs, Societe Generale, LaCoulette
200 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, La Coulette
40 cs, Albert A Herzog & Co, Tunis
150 cs, Tunis
DEXTRIN—497 bgs, Bang of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—330 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
1,500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bremen
350 bgs, F H Taussig, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—8 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—772,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
72,415 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
96,422 bbls, C H Sprague & Co, Curacao
65,850 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
186,200 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALENA—210 bgs, Gerhard & Hey, Lagos
GALL, OX—2 cs, Perry Ryer & Co, Durban
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, Wm Zinseer & Co, Calcutta
GENTIAN ROOT—26 bls, J L Hopkins, Valencia
GINGER ROOT—127 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
16 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kingston
74 bgs, W E Willner, Kingston
114 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
5 bgs, Merchants Refrigerating Co, Kingston
102 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Freetown
98 bgs, Terroglobus Trading Co, Freetown
207 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lagos
665 bgs, Freetown
218 bgs, Lagos
GLUE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—140 bls, H Remis & Co, Puerto Plata
GLYCERIN—181 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
40 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—9,965 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HYDRAZINE SULPHATE—13 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
25 cks, Henkel & Co, Rotterdam
HYDRATE—59 cbys, Liverpool
ILMENITE SAND—103,000 tons, National Lead Co, Kooilhoffm
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—3 bgs, J L Hopkins, Cristobal
10 bls, Marranquilla
JALAP ROOT—30 bgs, Vera Cruz
KYANITE ORE—230 tons, Golwyne Chemical Corp, Mombasa
LEATHERMEAL—500 bgs, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Chase National Bank, Cochin
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—300 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
100 bgs, J H Schroeder, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2,193 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM POWDER — 454 dms, Concentra Shipping Co, London
MANGANESE ORE—840 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, London
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
MILK POWDER—100 crts, I Grob, Rotterdam
430 bgs, M E Franks, Rotterdam
80 bgs, D L Sterling, Rotterdam
400 bgs, D L Sterline, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MULLITE—11,678 bgs, Golwyne Chemical Corp, Mombasa
NAPHTHALENE—144 dms, Reichold Chemicals, Durban
2,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
1,069 bgs, Rotterdam
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Bahia
PALMAROSA OIL—4 cns, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—41 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanganyika
35 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—350 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
30 bgs, Willis & Cupitt, Alicante
50 bgs Wm E Martin Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Alicante
70 bgs, Esperia Packing Co, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Poranzi, Alicante
100 bgs, Herbert Marmoreck, Alicante
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—7 cs, American Roland Corp, Genoa
PARSLEY SEED—106 bgs, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,275 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
650 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
4,875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PENICILLIN—9 ctns, E R Squibb & Sons, Cristobal
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Virchand Panchand, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
240 bgs, First National Los Angeles, Cochin
320 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
240 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Alleppey
720 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
7 bgs, Catz American Co, Antwerp
40 bgs, Superintendence Co, Hamburg
80 bgs, American Continental Co, Antwerp
1,360 bgs, Cochin
1,920 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,485 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
503,061 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
320,714 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
240,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,463 bbls, California Refining Co, Las Piedras
288,943 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
86,296 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras Cruz
PIMENTO, BERRIES—100 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
LEAF OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Yokohama
35 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, E F Drew & Co, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
175 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PYROSULPHATE—4 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
PUMICE—1,840 bgs, C B Crystall, Canneto
3,254 bgs, J H Rhodes, Canneto
100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
122 bls, Industrial Chemicals Inc, Mombasa
260 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
109 bls, Industrial Chemicals Inc, Dares Salaam
20 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
QUASSIA CHIPS—77 bgs, Preniss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—12,229 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—63 flks, G Jiminez, Vera Cruz
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—2 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Antwerp
ROSEMARY OIL—12 dms, F D Keller, Alicante
SAFFRON—20 bls, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD—17 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—30 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—408 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Capitol Shellac Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Floralac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
2,147 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—134 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
30 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Keelung
50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
13 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
60 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Kobe
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Schawb Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, A Isans & Sons, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
450 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
WAX—55 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Gothenburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,398 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SALICYLATE—5 cks, Globe Shipping Co, Rotterdam
SOLELIVER OIL—3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SPERM OIL—50 dms, Rotterdam
TALC—220 cs, Leghorn
TANKAGE—439 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
TEAWASTE—21 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
THYMOL—12 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Bremen
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—50 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Co, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—100 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla
25 cs, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—192 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Puerto Cabello
TUNG OIL—540 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
140 tons, Garnac Grain Co, Buenos Aires
310 tons, Bunge Inc, Buenos Aires
302 tons, North American Continental Co, Yokohama
183 tons, Montevideo
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK—1,114 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
2,883 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—2,168 bgs, Wolmer Raw Products Co, Mombasa
2,262 bgs, M S Kettlenhorn & Co, Mombasa
3,274 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
3,721 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
4,564 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
1,544 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
WHITING—3,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
400 bgs, Chas Chrystal, London
170 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
WOLFRAM ORE—320 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, 471 bgs, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
11 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—50 dms, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—2,500 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Calcutta
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Calcutta
814 tons, Ore Trading Corp, Durban
959 tons, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
WATTLE BARK—1,664 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Boston

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,300 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BONE—617 bgs, Ovimpex inc, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—98 bgs, Freetown
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,640 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, First National Boston, Bangkok

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—600 bgs, W Harris & Co Ltd (Toronto), Manchester
CASSIA—92 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—265 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—100 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
1,196 bgs, The East Asiatic Co Ltd, Bangkok
COPRA, BULK—371.26 long-tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
502.87 long-tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
300 long-tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Basilan City
CAKE—2,563 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Barranquilla
5,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Cebu
2,500 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Manila
MEAL, PELLETS—2,500 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
FISHMEAL—1,640 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta
1,088 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chibote
5,218 bgs, Wessel Duvall & Co, Chibote
GINGER—50 tubs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
GUM COPAL—1 basket, O C Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DAMAR—35 double bags, O C Innes Corp, Singapore
140 double bags, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
LEAD CONCENTRATE — 1,300 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
MOLASSES—845 bgs, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Corinto
250 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Corinto
350 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
300 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, The National City Bank of New York, Yokohama
SODIUM NITRATE—508,000 kilos, 5,780 bgs, Guarantee Trust Co, Tocopilla
SULPHATHIAZOLE POWDER—3 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Kobe
TAPIOCA—50 double bgs, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Bangkok

Norfolk

MANGANESE ORE—4,700 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Takoradi
PEATMOSS—475 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,128 bgs, Chas Kurz, Durban
2,080 bgs, Keasby Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—13,227 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Manchester
CASTOR BEANS—342 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil
518 bgs, Lasein Sales Corp, Antwerp
OIL—44 dms, Calcutta
654 tons, Rio Grande
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Oslo
350 bbls, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiasund
150 dms, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Concord Cemical Co, Manchester
107 dms, C Simons, Manchester
102 dms, Glasgow
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—900 dms, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
8,600 bgs, Antwerp
DIVI DIVI—613 bls, Stern Morganthaw, Curacao
FISHMEAL—6,000 bgs, Penza Co Banks, Oslo
GYPSUM—6,106 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
KYANITE ORE—196 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Calcutta
LICORICE ROOT—5,344 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—370 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Oslo
70 tons, Oslo
MENTHOL—77 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MILK POWDER—1,149 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
1,800 ctns, J. Hobson, Wellington
MOLASSES—563,960 gals, Puerto Padre
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,100 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,650 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—563,742 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
219,757 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
200,104 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
114,100 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
335,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
124,640 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
101,711 bbls, J M Patterson, Curacao
362,318 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
117,801 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
SODIUM BICARBONATE—496 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—60,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASTOR BEANS—342 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cristobal
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Haugesund
COPRA CAKE—257 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
157 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—152 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, La Union
COTTONSEED MEAL—4,000 bgs, Phillips Commercial Co, La Union
2,192 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, La Union
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,929 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
2,200 bgs, J H Schroder, Antwerp
881 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—874 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Mollendo
26,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
3,400 bgs, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM CRUDE—112,014 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
PINE OIL—1 dm, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Corinto
124 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
3,764 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
125 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Granger & Co, Corinto
TANKAGE—365 bgs, International Packers, Victoria
TAPIOCA—60 bgs, H M Newhall, Penang
UREA—500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
1,200 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Brisbane

Sterling-Winthrop Inst. Adds Beyler to Staff

Dr. Arthur L. Beyler has been appointed to the staff of the biology division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., it has been announced by Dr. M. L. Tainter, director of the institute. Dr. Beyler will head the newly-created endocrinology laboratory for the study of endocrinological phenomena, involving the testing of biological hormonal products or synthetic analogues which could be used clinically in the treatment of various endocrine disorders. He has engaged in research and teaching at DePauw University and at the University of California at Los Angeles.

TGA Drafts Agenda

—Continued from page 7

tions," Russell A. Cain and William R. Markland, consultant and chief chemist, respectively, John H. Breck, Inc.; "The Use of the Munn Relief Illuminator in the Examination of Cosmetics, W. Faitoute Munn and Dr. Ralph L. Evans, associate microscopist and president, respectively, Evans Research & Development Corporation, and "Physiological Effects of Certain Surface-Active Agents on the Rabbitt Eye," Dr. L. W. Hazleton, Hazleton Laboratories. Election of the section's new officers will conclude business at the morning session.

Toxicity to Eye Mucosa

J. H. Draize and E. A. Kelley, division of pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration, will lead off the afternoon session with a discussion of "Toxicity to Eye Mucosa of Certain Cosmetic Preparations Containing Surface Active Agents." Other papers to be presented are the following:—"The Role of Quality Control in Cosmetic Manufacture," J. Ritner Weaver, chief of quality control, Warner-Hudnut, Inc.; "The Analysis of Ammoniated Dentifrices," F. W. Schreiber and H. Breuer, Pepsodent Division, Lever Brothers Company, and "A Rapid Method for the Estimation of Moisture in Cosmetics," Helene Iwasenka and Sigmund R. Kraus, chemist and unit chief, respectively, production research, Bristol-Myers Products Division.

Presentation of the trophy to the winner of the Cecil Smith memorial golf tournament will be made at luncheon on the fourteenth by Paul H. Douglas, chairman of the committee.

IMC Announces Allocations For Tungsten, Molybdenum

A program of world allocation of tungsten and molybdenum covering the first six months of this year was announced by the tungsten-molybdenum committee of the International Materials Conference March 31. A provisional allocation plan had been in effect for the first quarter and this is now incorporated in the six months' scheme.

The United States is allowed 3,880 metric tons (metal content) of tungsten for the six months' period, out of total world supplies of 7,652 metric tons, and 7,342 tons of molybdenum out of 9,605 tons. United States tungsten imports are limited to 2,470 metric tons for the period and exports of molybdenum are limited to 1,237 tons.

Tungsten and Molybdenum have been under international allocation since July 1, 1951. Although supplies of the two metals have been increasing, they continue to remain in short supply, IMC said. Free world supplies of tungsten will increase about 20 percent in the second quarter over the first quarter and be about 80 percent greater than in the first quarter 1951. Molybdenum supplies will increase 10 percent over the first quarter, and be 20 percent above those of the first quarter 1951.

Pharmacy '52 Employment Prospects Seen Excellent

An estimated 4,400 graduates from the nation's pharmacy schools this June will find ready employment in the profession, according to an employment forecast released by the American Pharmaceutical Association. Prepared with the assistance of the association and other organizations in pharmacy, the forecast was authored by John S. McCauley of the occupation outlook service, division of manpower and employment statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, at the request of Veterans Administration.

The excellence of employment prospects were attributed to several factors. Normally, due to retirement, death and withdrawals from the profession, 3,000 vacancies exist annually. During the immediate years ahead, other factors, however, will also add to the demand for pharmacists, according to the report. The increase in the number of prescriptions per person, reduction of working hours with no comparable reduction in store hours, and an increase in the number of retail stores were cited among these factors.

In manufacturing, it was said, increased employment of pharmacists as representatives calling on physicians will also add an important channel of employment. Research and medical progress, some of it stemming directly from the atomic energy program, was also said to be an important influence affecting employment of pharmacists by manufacturers.

Pharmaceutical Luncheon April 24

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education will hold a luncheon April 24 at 12:30 p.m. at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on the tenth anniversary of its establishment. Henry T. Heald, chancellor of New York University, will be the guest speaker.

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Winthrop-Stearns Opens New Offices in Raleigh and Denver

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of professional service offices in Raleigh, N. C., and Denver, Col. The company has also made known the appointment of Charles C. Wood as manager of its retail sales division.

E. T. Meyers, formerly of the Baltimore division, will manage the Raleigh office, which is located at 403 West Peace street. He will have a staff of fifteen representatives. D. W. Ripley, formerly of the Los Angeles division, will supervise a staff of twelve in the Denver office. Headquarters is at 1104-14th street.

Mr. Wood was formerly manager of the professional service office at Seattle. Succeeding him is K. V. Thoreen, formerly a special hospital representative in the Seattle area.

DeLamar-Hendrey Co. Changes Corporate Title

DeLamar-Hendrey Chemical Company, Chicago, has changed its corporate title to DeLamar-Hendrey, Inc. According to the firm, the new name takes cognizance of the fact that its activities are not confined to fine and medicinal chemicals, but include several specialties in the food field, such as special proteins and foam stabilizers for beverages. Management and personnel of the concern remain unchanged.

Greece Seeks Novocaine

The Greek government is seeking bids from US suppliers on 150,000 ampuls of novocaine-corbasil. Bids should be sent to Supply Department Headquarters, Greek Government Social Insurance, 22 B Churchill street, Athens Greece, by April 15 at 12 noon (Athens time) by telegram or in a sealed envelope marked "Bid for Novocaine-Corbasil." Further details are contained in Mutual Security Agency's small business circular No. 142.

Philippine American Drug Elects

Philippine American Drug Company, Manila,. has elected J. Antonio Araneta, secretary of the board of directors, to the presidency of the concern, succeeding his late brother, Ramon J. Araneta.

Shell Chemical Sales Mgr.

G. W. Huldrum, jr., has been appointed to the newly-created post of sales manager for the western division of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Huldrum joined Shell in 1939 as a chemist at its Pittsburgh, Calif., plant. In 1947 he was named district manager of the sales office at Detroit, Mich., and two years later he went to San Francisco, Calif., as manager of agricultural products, western division. Last year he became assistant sales manager of the western division.

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Vick Products Div. Elects Waters to Vice-Presidency

Richard D. Waters, assistant general manager of Vick products division of Vick Chemical Company, has been elected vice-president of that division.

For the last two years Mr. Walters' duties have included responsibility for the division's new product development and marketing program. He joined Vick in 1936, and has been assistant general manager since May, 1948.

Burroughs Wellcome Names Coe Director and Vice-Pres.

Fred A. Coe, jr., has been appointed a director and vice-president in charge of distribution of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Mr. Coe joined the pharmaceutical concern in 1945. He has served as an industrial engineer, assistant to the president, manager of marketing and advertising, and manager of the distribution unit.

Calgon Gives Keck Special Sales Job

Charles C. Keck, formerly manager of the commercial detergents division of Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, has been assigned special sales work on behalf of Calgon in the food field, and in the promotion of Calgon hand soap. He has been succeeded by C. P. Pavlik.

La Pine Has New Apparatus Bulletin

Arthur S. La Pine & Co., 121 West Hubbard street, Chicago, has announced the publication of volume 4 number 1 of "Lanco Apparatus News." It is an eight-page bulletin describing many new items of equipment. The new Kinney vacuum pump, electric stopwatches, aluminum speed desiccators, new "Filamatic" automatic pipetting machine, polyetheline bottles and funnels, bacteriological incubators, air velocity meters and many other items are illustrated and described in detail.

Merck Appoints Personnel For Flint River, Stonewall

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced new personnel appointments for its Flint River plant, Albany, Ga., and its Stonewall facilities, Elkton, Va.

D. H. McCondichie has been named plant engineer and John Pierson personnel manager at Flint River. Ground will be broken for that plant shortly. Dr. Herbert E. Silcox has been made plant engineer and assistant plant manager at the Stonewall facilities, succeeding Hubert N. Fiaccone, who was recently named plant manager at Flint River.

Robins Co. Ups Medical Head To Vice-President's Position

Dr. Eugene L. Jackson, medical director of the A. H. Robins Company, of Richmond, Va., since 1946, has been elected to a vice-presidency in the company. Dr. Jackson will continue his duties as medical director. He was formerly chairman of the department of pharmacology at the Emory University school of medicine at Atlanta.

Monsanto Shifts Fernandez

Dr. Louis Fernandez, group leader in the research department of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division at Anniston, Ala., has transferred to the division's technical sales department in St. Louis, Mo. He will specialize in sales problems related to the formulation and application of the division's synthetic detergents. Dr. Fernandez joined Monsanto in 1949 as a research chemist at the Anniston laboratories and was appointed group leader in 1951.

Mann Issues Vasoconstrictor Data

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has published a paper on phenylephrine hydrochloride, Mann, USP, a vasoconstrictor which is said to have the highest activity and the lowest toxicity. The paper describes uses and dosage, together with standard preparations. Combination of phenylephrine hydrochloride with antibiotics or antihistaminics should prove of special interest, Mann reports.

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Drugs Used To Have Signatures

In the early 1800's the theory was popular that the stars impress the "signature" of a disease upon the drugs that cure them. It was believed that the signature could be recognized from the form and color of the plant from which the drug was obtained. For example, since the nutmeg plant vaguely resembles the brain, nutmeg was prescribed for brain disorders.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market index for botanicals crept up 0.2 point last week because of some spot scarcities that brought higher quotations. Furthermore, drug items seemed to be moving more actively than they had been as the result of demand for botanical drugs that sell best in Spring. The majority of drugs held steady in price. Flavoring materials still were the "hound dogs" of demand. Prices move downward with the exceptions of some varieties and positions of ginger root, Jamaica pimento, Dalmatian sage, and two turmeric roots—Alleppey and Madras—all of which materials scored price advances last week. Ginger root was an item of mixed trends and more important than actual price changes were the signs of growing price stability in the spot and shipment markets.

Botanical drugs that sell largest in Spring moved well. This revival in trade came even as information indicated that collections in the domestic primary market would soon get underway in earnest. The start of collection this year was expected to be normal in terms of time.

Among imported drugs, henbane leaves were said to be getting scarce. Prices were higher. Tolu and copaiba balsams were once more lower under competition. Whole soap bark was down but crushed and powder, demand for which overshadows that for whole bark, held steady to firm. Fir balsam from Canada was still a scarce item. New crop season, however, was at hand and Canadian sources showed curiosity about market prices here. There have been no firm spot prices on normal quantities for many weeks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, shipment, 2c. per lb.
April steamer, 1c. per lb.
Cochin, April steamer, 1½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, spot, 1c. per lb.
April shipment, 2c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Pimento, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1½c. per lb.
Madras, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 5c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, spot, 1c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, spot, 3c. per lb.
April-May steamer, 3c. per lb.
Soap bark, whole, 2c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 20c. per lb.
decorticated, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Honan-Yunnan, unscraped, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
splits, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Portuguese, new crop, 2½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 10c. per lb.
red, Mississippi sports, new crop, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
220.6	220.4	219.8	181.9	231.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Balsams

Copaiba—Competition came to the spot again last week, resulting in local quotations becoming minimum at the lower price of $1.50 per pound. As to seller, the range was to $1.65.

Fir—The spot still lacked quotations on Canadian balsam and those factoring the item declared it to be extremely scarce and not subject to open quotations for the time being; at least until new crop shapp arrive on this market.

Peru—Quotations were relatively steady at $1.60 to $2.15 per pound although some quarters refused to take business at less than $1.65.

Tolu—Local quotations dipped once more and were minimum at $4.80 per pound in one quarter last week. According to seller and quantity, the range was to $5.65.

Barks

Black Haw—Though not very active, root and tree barks held relatively steady so far as prices were concerned and even under competition local sellers were not disposed to shade quotations until new crop prices might warrant such a move with respect to hold over material.

Soap—Crushed and powdered bark remained exceptionally steady and sales of soap bark are predominantly in one of those two forms. Whole bark, when sold at all, would be around 25c. to 27c. per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—Little further change came in the general situation. Demand remained conservative in size. Competition was evident in Mexican beans though not to an extent productive of further price recessions. Competition was also present in Bourbon bean sales but it showed up mainly in beans of less than prime quality; the latter was in a steady price position.

Berries

Juniper—Firmness of spot prices traced to be absence of normal export offerings from the usual sources in Europe where collection had been reported badly neglected this year because low prices turned gatherers to more remunerative merchandise and occupations. However, there have been times in the past when such reports were followed, ultimately by substantial to large shipment proposals and, therefore, local dealers last week were disposed to await further developments.

Flowers

Chamomile—Some on spot said that prime quality flowers were not too plentiful and that when low prices have been checked, they appeared to apply only on goods below standard grading. However, spot quotations continued to range 60c. to 70c. per pound.

Saffron—Only jobbing business was reported in Spanish flowers last week and not too much of that was noted. Pricewise, the market remained exceptionally steady at $24 to $27 per pound, ranging according to seller, quality, and quantity.

Gums

Arabic—Unsettlement still beset prices when need for cash caused some importers to seek the same through reduction of slow moving stocks of arabic. However, in the main sorts were held to the level of 15½c. to 16c. per pound although it was admitted by some so quoting that the minimum figure could be shaded.

Karaya—Conditions prevailing with respect to consumer demand still continued to keep prices on karaya gum more favorable for buyers than sellers. Open quotations remained unchanged but most suppliers said they were elastic and subject to some discount under competitive conditions.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane—Local reports were to the effect that stocks have decreased substantially enough to place this item in the category of relatively scarce items. Quotations were slightly higher at 35c. to 40c. per pound and several suppliers named 40c. as lowest with them.

Lobelia—Interest centered on new crop prospects but inquiry relative to the same brought little information as the growing season has barely begun in the domestic primary market and it will be some time before new crop prospects will germinate.

Marjoram—French material steadier; at least, quotations on the item failed of further price decline. In fact, the whole group seemed to have gained steadiness if not demand.

Oregano—New crop Portuguese material was priced lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, the only price movement within the threefold origins. Demand lagged and slumped toward a totality of zero last week.

Rosemary—Portuguese material was

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Mar. 28

New York

Cassia, 2 lots, 247 bales: insect filthy.
Mace 2 lots, 41 cases: moldy.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 402 bags, moldy and wormy.
Pimento, 3 lots, 240 bags; filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 497 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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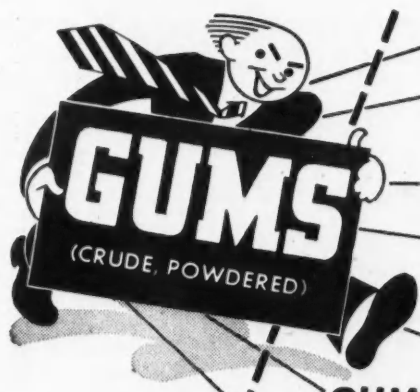

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shaded to 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and French as well as Spanish leaves were none too steady because of low level demand and moderately high level competition.

Sage—Dalmatian sage prices continued to strengthen and at the end of last week were higher at 58c. to 59c. per pound. Other varieties of sage were unchanged in price but were also called for rarely on spot during the past week.

Thyme—After several weeks of price stability, French leaves eased on spot last week and ended the period at 20c. per pound for ordinary quality to 22c. for fancy material.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Reports from foreign parts mentioned a "suspension of exports from Portugal," which could mean that strings had been placed on the export of ergot from that country. Local comment included some mention of higher prices for ergot having been established in the Portuguese market. Those who import laurel, paprika, and rosemary from Portugal had no information respecting a general suspension or tighter control of general exports from the country of Vasco da Gama. Locally, absence of open market stocks made it impossible for the spot to reflect whatever may have been done by the foreign government.

Roots

Aconite—The accession of strength and higher price noted in the previous week was maintained unchanged during the past seven days. Nor was there any reason to expect a setback in those aspects of the market in the nearby future. Current stocks must serve until new crop becomes available in Europe.

Blood—Potential buyers of new crop have failed to indicate what they might be willing to pay now for root to be delivered later. The tendency seemed to be to abstain from even indicating potential prices.

Doggrass—Jobbing orders alone were current last week and the business done seemed to indicate that little tendency to compete for business via price shading existed during the period under review.

Ipecac—Prices at all points were firm to strong. Offerings were moderate in size and were rarely if ever subject to successful bidding by either importer or consumer.

Jalap—Considerable strength was added to the spot market without forcing a further advance in quotations. Holders were reserved, however, and awaited further Mexican developments.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise could again be quoted last week, the proposed price being 75c. per pound for goods said to be nearby but still afloat. That was 7c. per pound higher than the last price reported paid on the spot. Spanish seed was a fraction lower at 15½c. to 16c. So was Turkish at 14½c. to 15c.

Caraway—Under competition, the spot price was driven down to 10¾c. to 11c. per pound and the lower figure got little buying support from consumers.

Cardamom—Price declines were resumed. Medium bleached fruit was down to $3.50 to $3.55 per pound. Decorticated Alleppey became $3.10 to $3.15 and the same figure went for Guatemalan seed. Green Alleppey was shaded to $2.05 to $2.10 and Ceylon seed was held at the same quotation.

Cumin—Some reports had it that export business had revived but a betterment in sales volume brought no change in quotations. Iranian and Indian remained at 18c. to 18½c. per pound/Syrian, 17¾c. to 18c.; Moroccan, 19c. to 19½c.

Mustard—Montana put out contract prices for the 1952 crop and subject to acreage being available at prevailing grower contract price costs. Shipment was to be after harvest through October next. The proposed prices were:— 15 ton minimum, No. 1 yellow, $10.50 per 100 pounds; No. 1 oriental, $7.50; No. 1 brown, $7.50 in quantities of 60 tons, a discount of 2½c. per cent from the above figures was proposed; in lots of 120 tons, 5 percent discount. These prices were f.o.b. shipping point.

Poppy—Price changes stopped and the market was steadier in price if not more active in the matter of consuming request.

Spices

Cassia—Unscraped Honan-Yunnan cassia was lower at 26c. to 27c. per pound but hardly anything was available and some operators withdrew all prices. Broken Saigon cassia was a fraction lower at 25c. to 26c. Batavia cassia held steady.

Cinnamon—Some reports mentioned an increase in export inquiry and, to some degree, in sales. Prices held unchanged.

Cloves—Unchanged prices prevailed on spot and no weakness in Ceylon or Zanzibar was noted. Signs of prices turning downward were absent. Futures were above spots.

Ginger—Lower spot prices came on African, unbleached Cochin and No. 3 Jamaica roots. African was quoted 17c. to 18c.; Cochin, 18c. to 19c.; No. 3 Jamaica, 29c. to 30c.; April shipment, 25c. to 26c. and even lower was mentioned, not firm. Higher quotations came as follows:— African, for shipment, 20c. to 21c.; Cochin, April shipment, 18½c. to 19c.; Nigerian, split, spot, 17c. to 18c.; April shipment, 17c. Thus, it appeared that ginger is steadily working toward prices that are apt to reach steadier to firmer levels not far from their current position.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 continued to decline, becoming 90c. to 91c. per pound. West Indian, though unchanged, seemed apt to yield further ground in sympathy.

Nutmegs—East Indian nutmegs dropped to 35c. to 36c. per pound for whole. West Indian held at 32c. to 33c. but were barely steady because of competition offered by Fareast nutmegs.

Pepper—Black pepper on spot was reduced at least to $1.12 per pound much of last week but the shipment positions remained for the most part at levels prevailing on the previous Friday. Steamers arrived or nearby provided sufficient stock for spot operators who had to balance their contract obligations. For the most part, "shorts" covered to fair price advantage. Actual imports in December and January last, plus estimates of those in February, March, and April yield a total of 4,513 tons, which compared with

—Continued on page 79

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ssential Oils, Other Aromatics

The trend of business in the essential s and aromatic chemicals market con- ued to be upward, according to ob- vers. Consumers have apparently ched the bottom of the large inven- ies which they built up following the break of war in Korea and they have in begun to buy in large quantities. so, the favorable prices of the p t nth did much to stimulate interest. the first time in many weeks, there re a number of price advances. Bois de e oil reflected the firmness at the origin l such small items as birchtar, cajeput l sweet fennel oils were adjusted up- rd. Anise oil showed a bit more ength as did ginger oil. The with- wal of low quality Italian lemon oil ulted in an advance in the minimum otation. A single supplier was able to er Dalmatian sage oil at a lower price. ronella oil of Formosan origin moved er on spot and further declines were orted in its important derivatives, in- ding citronellal, citronellol, geraniol l hydroxycitronellal. The price index anced 3.3 points to 194.5, its highest el this year.

t has been reported that there was a rked slump in the business situation in dia during the past few weeks. This, n, accounted for the rather sudden de- nes in the prices of such oils as san- wood, lemongrass, dillseed and citro- la oils. Also influenced was palma- a oil of that origin. To some extent, s slump has been checked, although the above-mentioned oils continued be quite favorable to the consumer.

ssential Oils

Amyris — This remained a rather stable rket. The limited quantities available the spot market were adequate to meet normal demand. Quotations ranged m $1.60 to $2 per pound.

Anise — A tendency toward firmness s indicated in this market last week en spot quotations moved up 5c. per und to a range of $1.65 to $2.20 per und. It was stated by observers that the er prices which were quoted in previ- s weeks were mainly for distressed lots ich have since been cleared up. With placements virtually cut off, there was ne strength in the market. However, ving was light and supplies continued hold up.

Bergamot—According to dealers, sup- es were once again obtainable from ly, although the quantities offered were ited by Consortium quotas and the ces being asked for shipment remained remely high. It was believed that there s not too much oil available at the rce. Spot quotations continued to ge from $14.70 to $16 per pound. Ar- cial oil was steadily available in large antities at easy prices of $2.90 to $5.25 r pound.

Birchtar—Spot quotations for this minor were slightly higher last week, when e crude oil advanced 10c. per pound to .20 and the rectified moved up 15c. a und to $2.40 a pound. There were only ited quantities available but they were fficient to cover the usual light demand.

Bois de Rose—With the distressed lots oil now sold, there was some advance in e minimum quotation of this oil last ek. It was quoted from $4.20 to $4.75 r pound. The price floor in effect in azil made it unprofitable to local dealers quote the material at the previous low ices. On spot there continued to be ough material to meet the needs of con- mers, but there was no oversupply. Re- acements were not as large as they were veral months ago. The distillation season s presently on in Brazil, but it was re- rted that the expected yield would not too large and observers believed that e material might become tight before xt year.

Cajeput—Another of the less important s to show some signs of strength, this aterial moved higher last week, in some arters. The technical grade was up 20c. r pound at $1.95 to $2.60 per pound and e redistilled oil was advanced by the me amount to $2.30 to $2.70 per pound. though stocks were not large, they were equate for the limited demand.

Cananga—Continuing to display a great al of strength, this material was avail- le in very limited quantities. However, e downward price adjustment of one pplier made for a narrower range of otations last week. The native oil was oted between $10.10 and $10.50 per

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Birchtar oil, crude, 10c. per lb.
rectified, 15c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 20c. per lb.
Cajeput oil, native, 20c. per lb.
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Fennel, sweet, oil, 45c. per lb.
Ginger oil, $1.50 per lb.
Lemon oil, Italian, $1.35 per lb..

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Java-type, 10c. per lb.
Citronellal, 55c. per lb.
Citronellol, 30c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 5c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
194.5	191.2	184.9	132.7	227.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

pound and the rectified oil could be had at $11.90 to $12.50 per pound. The replacement market was not particularly certain and only small offerings were made from time to time.

Caraway—This was an untroubled market. There were comfortable stocks available on the spot market and the replacement situation was fairly easy. Prices remained quite stable at $4 to $4.50 per pound. A moderately good interest was shown by consumers.

Cassia—The market situation of this Chinese oil continued to hold extremely steady. The limited quantities still to be found on the spot market were able to cover the present requirements of users. Prices asked ranged from $4.95 to $6.25 per pound. Replacements were virtually unobtainable, because of the embargo which has been placed upon shipments from Red Chinese ports.

Cedarwood—No change has been noted in the quiet situation of this domestic oil. There was no overabundance of the oil on the spot market, but neither was there any particular shortage, according to dealers. Prices remained favorable at 50c. to 65c. per pound. Distillation operations should be getting underway again with the end of the winter freeze.

Celeryseed—Good quantities of this material were to be found on the spot market at, or close to, the minimum quotation of $16.50 per pound. The replacement market was quiet and steady. A moderate interest was shown by consumers.

Citronella—On spot there was a further reduction of 10c. per pound in the quotation made by one supplier of Java-type oil. This brought the market down to the new low of 60c. per pound. From all indications, however, observers reported that the large excess of oil in Formosa seemed to have been disposed of and the pressure toward further depressed prices was apparently lifted. Recent offerings from that source have been slightly firmer. It was also reported that true Java oil has shown a tendency toward easing in order to meet the competition of Formosan oil. It continued to be somewhat higher, though, at $1.10 per pound. No change occurred in the Ceylon oil market. Prices asked at this origin continued to be quite low and quantities offered were large. On spot, there were ample stocks available at the low price of 75c. per pound.

Coriander—Prices for spot stocks remained steady at $23.50 to $28.50 per pound. The duty on Russian oil has been increased and there were very few offerings from that source, which is normally the main supplier of this oil. However, good quantities of oil were offered from such other sources as Czechoslovakia and Hungary at more attractive prices.

Fennel—The lowest quotation reported for this oil last week stood at $2.75 per pound, showing an advance of 45c. over the previous minimum. Replacements were being held for higher returns, according to dealers and supplies were not large.

Geranium—Now that the winter distillation season has ended, there was a sharp upward trend in the prices being asked at Reunion for the Bourbon oil. This brought about the recent advance in oil of that origin. It was quoted from $15 to $24.50 per pound. While these prices were quite a bit higher than those asked last month, they were considerably lower than those quoted throughout the past year. Algerian oil prices were somewhat more favorably priced and, in some cases, were now lower than the Bourbon material.

Ginger—The recent sharp decline in the price of this oil has been partially recovered. The range of quotations now

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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stood at $18 to $19 per pound. The spice prices continued to be easy and it was expected that the oil would remain favorable to the buyer.

Juniper Berry—No change has occurred in this market which was quietly stable. Prices for the NF quality remained at $2.45 to $4 per pound and those for the twice-rectified oil ranged from $3.60 to $7 per pound. There were steady offers from the origin at favorable prices. Consumer interest was moderately good.

Lavandin—From all indications this will continue to be an easy market, according to observers. Spot quotations were presently at a range of $3 to $4.50 per pound and stocks were ample. Replacements were freely offered at easy prices. There was a fairly good amount of business done in this oil.

Lavender—Although these French oils have weakened slightly in sympathy with the lavandin oil market, they have managed to maintain somewhat more strength at the origin, influenced by the strength of some of the other floral oils, according to observers. On the spot market there were good stocks of these oils at prices which were said to be below the replacement costs, in some quarters. Spanish spike oil held steady at good prices because of the Spanish price floor.

Lemon—The lowest quotation reported for the imported Italian oil last week was $5.85 per pound, an advance of $1.35 over the previous minimum. Very little lower priced oil has been offered from that source. The higher quality oils were priced considerably higher, ranging to $8.20 per pound. Domestic oil was quite tight and prices held firmly at $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. It was reported that prices being asked by shippers have firmed up to a large extent. Consumers showed a great deal of interest in this material.

Lemongrass—After a sharp drop in the cost of this material in India, dealers reported shipping prices to have moved up to what might be considered more normal levels. On the spot market, there continued to be good quantities of oil offered freely at prices of $1.50 to $3.05 per pound. The demand was moderately good.

Lime—For the limited quantities available on the spot market, dealers reported prices to be quite firm. There was an increase in the interest shown in the oil, which is among the citrous oils used in the preparation of soft drinks and summer confections. It was still too early to ascertain the effect the new crop will have upon the current situation. From all indications, there were still problems, such as the black fly, facing growers in Mexico.

Orange—Although there were good stocks of both Californian and Floridian oil reported in some quarters, both varieties have displayed a great deal of strength. Some suppliers reported that they were unable to make contracts because of the limitations of their supplies. Prices for Californian oil ranged from a low of $1.75 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Oil from Florida was quoted at $1.75 to $2.25 per pound. Within those ranges, some advances have been reported. Very little Italian oil was handled, both dealers and consumers being discouraged by the high prices asked for such oil.

Palmarosa—No appreciable change has occurred in the spot situation of this oil. Prices continued to be rather favorable at $7 to $8.50 per pound. The new crop has been distilled and offerings from it were at unchanged prices. The weakness in the prices of all Indian materials was reflected, to some extent, in the cost of oil from that source. A very limited interest was shown by consumers.

Patchouli—While the spot market remained extremely soft and weak, it was reported that the market at the origin advanced slightly during the past week. It was felt that this would have little effect upon the spot situation, since most dealers held large quantities of oil still unsold at such low prices as $7.75 per pound. There has still been no noticeable revival of buying, despite the attractive prices.

Rosemary—There continued to be a great deal of ease in the pricing of this material on the spot market. The Spanish technical grade was freely offered at 60c. to 85c. per pound and the USP quality could be had in good volume at 75c. to $1 per pound. The replacement market was firm, in keeping with the official price floor which was being enforced by the Spanish government. Sales were said to be moderately active.

Sage—Dalmatian oil prices were said to be declining slowly, but observers reported that they were still a bit too high for many consumers to take an active interest in the oil. Last week brought a further decline of 25c. per pound in the minimum quotation which placed it at $10.25 a pound. The supply appeared to be adequate to cover all the requirements of users. Spanish oil was without special

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feature. Its prices held steady at 90c. to $2.25 a pound. No change occurred in the clary oil market. Limited quantities were available at $22 to $23 per pound.

Sandalwood — According to dealers, there has been no basic change in this market. However, the slump in Indian prices has resulted in the more favorable market quotations for this oil. It was quoted at $9.75 to $11.50 per pound. There were sufficient stocks to meet all of the needs of consumers with no difficulty and replacements were freely offered. A fairly good demand was reported.

Sassafras—Artificial oil, S.G. 1.070, has been moving in larger quantities in recent weeks, according to the trade. The attractive prices of 65c. to 85c. per pound have stimulated a greater interest in the material which can be used in the formulation of important aromatics. Prices quoted in Japan were also more favorable and large quantities were being offered.

Spearmint—The market continued to be quite firm with only very limited quantities available on spot and very small stocks left unsold in the country. The present stocks will have to carry the demand until the next crop falls due toward the end of the summer. Prices held at $7.50 to $8.75 a pound.

Vetiver—Very little change was reported in this market, although some strengthening was indicated in the Bourbon oil. It was not as sharp as the geranium oil advance, however, and it failed to change the spot quotation, which remained at $23.50 to $30 per pound. Haitian oil reflected the firmness, as well, but remained unchanged in price.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellal—Further reductions have been made in the price of this citronella oil derivative. It was quoted at the new low price of $1.90 per pound in some places. This was a drop of 55c. per pound. Elsewhere it was quoted to $2.70 per pound. Stocks were large and production could be accomplished with ease.

Citronellol—In keeping with the extremely weak citronella oil, this derivative was reduced an additional 30c. per pound by some producers last week. It was quoted as low as $2.30 per pound and ranged to $2.90. There were large quantities available and production was well maintained.

Geraniol—Following the reductions made in some places, one producer moved down an additional 5c. per pound on the price of the extra grade. It was quoted from $1.80 to $2.40 per pound. There were also reductions made in the price of the standard grade, although the range of quotations remained unchanged at $1.40 to $1.80 per pound. These materials were in plentiful supply and their manufacture was made easier by the large quantities of citronella oil which were available at very low prices. Buying interest was only moderate despite the extremely low prices.

Geranyl Acetate—In some quarters there were lower quotations made for this material last week, although the price range was unchanged at $1.80 to $2.40 per pound. A good supply existed and further production was easily accomplished because of the availability of low-priced citronella oil.

Hydroxycitronellal—Like all other citronella oil derivatives, this aromatic has reflected the softness of the oil prices by further reductions. It moved down an additional 5c. per pound to a low of $6.70 per pound. Throughout the market it ranged to $7.50 per pound. Stocks were quite large and prices were at the lowest level in the post-war years.

Linalool—While there has been no change in the market quotations for this aromatic, observers in the industry have indicated that the market appeared to be growing firmer in keeping with the slight tightening of bois de rose oil stocks. Very little oil was being offered from the source and prices were extremely firm. This has been reflected in the production of the derivatives.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 76*

an actual import of 5,205 tons in the corresponding period of 1951, and 5,225 tons for the equivalent months in 1950. Thus, factors other than available stocks must account for the recent price depressions. In red peppers, good qualities may turn short before the year ends. Import costs of Japanese types have been so inflated as to have discouraged importers from buying at the origins. Furthermore, stocks of old crop Jap goods show shrinkage. New crop Nigerian material runs to poor quality because of bad weather. Plantings in this country were said to have been curtailed because pepper growers found more remunerative crops to plant.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.15 to $1.17 per pound; April shipment, $1.08; May shipment, $1.04; June shipment, $1 to $1.02.

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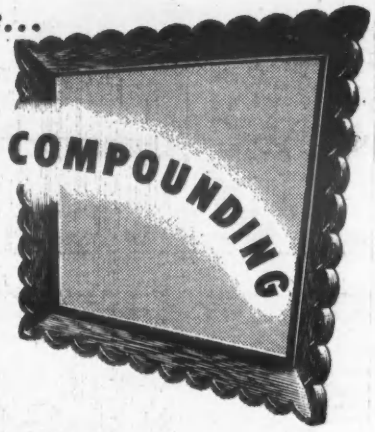

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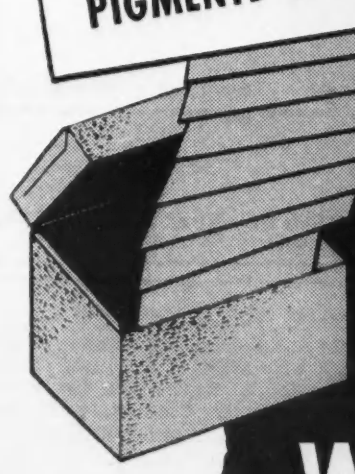

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Protective Coatings Materials

Casein was lower in price last week, with reductions noted in the premium domestic grade as well as in the Argentine material and in the rennet from various sources. Tricresyl phosphate stood at a recently reduced level.

Bone black, which fell off on demand in the early months of this year, was moving at what was called a fair level. Lamp black was selling well, with the paint and ink industries taking their usual amounts. Supply was ample. Dry colors showed no particular change. Demand was holding to a normal pitch and supply, was up to it. In the synthetic iron oxides group, demand was at pretty good levels for black, brown and red, and supply was sufficient to accommodate it, while light yellow was in heavy request, although dark yellow was not moving briskly. Zinc pigments showed no evidence of a spring spurt, but such an event was hoped for before long.

Enough mica was available to accommodate what was called a reasonably good demand. Italian pumice was moving a little slowly, although it was not off seriously. Supply was up to the requirements. Sales of rottenstone were said to be at a fair to good level, with supply ample to handle it.

Alkyd resins were not up to the point of sales of some three or four months ago, but were still moving at a fair rate, with the supply sufficient. Maleics were reported to have picked up as a result of seasonal influences. Demand for them was characterized as fair, with the supply adequate. Methyl abietate call was good and, although not what it had been last year, it was better than in 1950. Regular and hydrogenated were regularly available. Nitrocellulose was moving at a good rate, with a recent pickup brought about by spring influences. Supply was up to normal requests. Phenolics were selling at a fair rate and it was thought they might soon show a rise.

Natural gums showed no particular change. Demand was quiet although orders from unexpected quarters sometimes tightened up importers' supplies on hand. Large stocks were not being carried and sometimes ships, making a number of stops, were slow in arriving. OPS announced during the week the spelling out of unform dollars-and-cents ceilings for manufacturers' sales of certain dioctyl phthalate type plasticizers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, premium, 2c. per lb.
Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Rennet, 3c. per lb.
Tricresyl phosphate, tankcars, ½c. per lb.
carloads, less carloads, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Bone—Demand at this time was called only fair. It fell off during the early months of this year as compared to the comparable months last year. Supply was called "perfectly adequate" and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production and shipments in February increased 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively, over January, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks increased 16,000,000 pounds. Exports in January decreased 11 percent from December, 1951. Following is the breakdown:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1952.....	90,686,000	50,802,000	141,488,000
Jan., 1952.....	96,228,000	53,305,000	149,533,000
Feb., 1951.....	70,449,000	49,646,000	120,095,000
Jan.-Feb., 1952..	186,914,000	104,107,000	291,021,000
Jan.-Feb., 1951..	145,261,000	104,088,000	249,349,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1952.....	85,952,000	39,151,000	125,103,000
Jan., 1952.....	84,539,000	44,714,000	129,253,000
Feb., 1951.....	68,217,000	51,512,000	119,729,000
Jan.-Feb., 1952..	170,491,000	83,865,000	254,356,000
Jan.-Feb., 1951..	145,542,000	97,808,000	243,350,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1952.....	98,005,000	142,345,000	240,350,000
Jan., 1952.....	93,271,000	130,694,000	223,965,000
Feb., 1951.....	21,570,000	71,594,000	93,164,000
Jan.-Feb., 1952..	98,005,000	142,345,000	240,350,000
Jan.-Feb., 1951..	21,570,000	240,350,000	93,164,000

[1]Exports

	Furnace [2]	Contact [2]	Total [2]
Feb., 1952.....			
Jan., 1952.....	10,706,000	19,585,000	30,291,000
Feb., 1951.....	15,433,000	24,475,000	39,908,000
Jan.-Feb., 1952..	10,706,000	19,585,000	30,291,000
Jan.-Feb., 1951..	13,309,000	20,310,000	33,619,000

[1] From records of Dept. of Commerce.
[2] Not available.

Black, Lamp—Demand was considered at a good level during the past week. The paint and ink industries were reported to be taking their usual amounts of the material. Supply was at a high enough level to preclude any difficulty in obtaining material. Prices held at previously established levels.

Cobalt Oxide—Production in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 56,450 pounds. A year ago in the comparable month it came to 637,456 pounds. Shipments in January of this year totaled 43,550 pounds, as opposed to 638,896 pounds in January of last year. Stocks at the end of January of 1952 amounted to 43,890 pounds, compared to 30,990 pounds at the end of January a year ago.

Dry Colors—The conditions that had prevailed in this market recently were still pretty much in effect during the past week. Demand was at approximately a normal level and there was enough material available to accommodate it without pinch. No changes in price were reported.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—The black was in a pretty good demand, with the various consuming lines taking an average, normal amount. Supply was ample for the market and prices held at 11¾c. in carloads and 12c. in less than carloads.

Demand for brown was reasonably good. It had been slow last year but was up a little now. Supply was ample and prices held at 12¾c. to 13c. Demand for red was called pretty good, and somewhat better than usual. Supply offered no problem and prices held at 12¼c. to 12½c. The light shades of yellow were in heavy demand but movement of the dark shades was not what could be called brisk. Supply was sufficient and prices showed no change from their previous listing of 10c. in carloads and 10¼c. in less than carloads.

Zinc Pigments—There was no evidence of a spring spurt yet but it was said that it should start soon. Supply was ample for the market requirements and the price continued unchanged.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—Demand was holding up at reasonably good levels during the past week and supply remained available in sufficient amounts to accommodate the market comfortably. There were no changes reported in the price structure.

Pumice—Italian was reported to be a little slow on demand. It was not, however, what could be called off seriously. Supply was strong enough to take care of the requirements of the consumers. Prices were unchanged.

Rottenstone — Demand was running along at about the usual levels and was characterized as fair to good. Supply was strong enough to handle it comfortably.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand was called slower when compared to that of three or four months ago. It was not off seriously, it was said, but there appeared to be no great signs of a pickup at this time. It was now about fair. Supply was plentiful.

Gum, Ester—One source called demand not big. Another said it was running along fairly steadily. Supply was up to the market.

Maleics—A pickup in demand was reported, largely as a result of seasonal influences. At present the item was said to be moving in about fair amounts. Supply was at a high enough level to accommodate ordinary business without any particular pinch .

Methyl Abietate—Demand was at a good level. It was not what it had been last year, but was still better than that of 1950, it was said. Supply of regular and hydrogenated was readily available. It was reported that consumers recently had not been keeping as large inventories as formerly and when they wanted material they wanted it immediately.

Nitrocellulose — Demand was reported to be picking up appreciably and was at what was considered a good level, one

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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producer stated. The increase in consumption, it was said, was largely the result of influences from the spring protective coatings situation. Supply was at a high enough level to accommodate normal requests for material without pinch and prices were reported unchanged.

Phenolics — Demand was running at about fair levels although it was thought that it should pick up at about this time along with an anticipated rise in activity in the general protective coatings field. Supply held at a good level.

Natural Resins

Demand, on the whole, held quiet last week for gums. It was said, however, that there were some orders coming from unexpected quarters and that when they did come, the material on hand went fast. Importers in this country were not heavily loaded up with stocks and such unexpected orders made something of a dent in supply. The average purchasing was on a hand-to-mouth basis, with all orders wanted for immediate delivery. One house again pointed out last week that it thought consumers were running too close on inventories. This source advised at least a thirty-day supply on hand, pointing out that a number of ships are making more stops now and are, therefore, slower in coming into this country.

The Singapore market was said to be not weak. Macassar was fairly firm for shipment. The Congo market was pretty steady. It was stated that the demand in some directions should pick up for DBB and MA. Futures prices were easier as a result of the Indonesian currency devaluation, although that event had no effect on spot quotations on material from Indonesia. It was thought that before long the devaluation would have an effect in increasing demand.

Shellac — Prices held on orange and bleached during the period under review, following several weeks of uncertain conditions both on the local market and at the source. Orange grades were reported to be spotty on demand, although one house reported that there had been some pickup. Bleached grades were moving better than the orange. India showed no considerable fluctuation.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalate Plasticizers — The Office of Price Stabilization has spelled out uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings for manufacturers' sales of certain dioctyl phthalate-type plasticizers. They became effective April 1. Covered by the action are:—Dicapryl phthalate, [di (methyl-n-hexyl carbinyl) phthalate], di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, di-iso-octyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate and n-octyl-n-decyl-phthalate. The ceiling price is 43c. a pound for all, in tankcars, east of Idaho, Utah and Arizona, with the exception of n-octyl-n-decyl-phthalate. The price for that is 44c. (Additional information is to be found in the news columns of this issue.)

Sebacates—Demand was said to be slow all along the line. There has been a gradual tapering off which is approximately in line with that in a number of segments of the protective coatings industry. It was expected that there would be a pickup, although probably a short-lived one in the spring. The summer was expected to be dull with, if things follow their usual pattern, another pickup in the fall. Supply right now was up to the market. There were no changes in the price structure.

Tricresyl Phosphate — Tankcar prices were ½c. lower last week and carload and less carload quotations ¾c. under their previous listings, in line with a recent softening in the market. This made the postings for coaltar as well as petroleum 35c. in tanks, 36¾c. in carloads and 37¾c. in less than carloads.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Domestic standard held on price but the premium came down 2c., establishing it at 35c. to 37½c. Argentine material was ¼c. lower at 19c. Rennet from various origins was 3c. lower at 23c.

One source stated that there was little demand for Argentine although another called it very good. Material for export from the Argentine has to pass a government committee there which either approves or disapproves price.

Danish material was said to be steady and was likely to firm up on inquiry. Strength of French prices, it was reported, depends pretty much on the amount of interest shown by purchasers. New Zealand material has reacted to the Argentine

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price but a premium must be paid for this high quality, it was said.

Cashew Shell Liquid—Demand was reported to be at good levels during the period under review and supply was available in sufficient quantities to handle the requirements of consumers comfortably. The carload price ran to 22c. per pound and the less carload price to 23c. to 25c.

Cobalt Driers—The Bureau of Mines reported that production in January of this year amounted to 722,660 pounds, as opposed to 8,739,612 pounds in the comporable period last year. Shipments in January of 1952 amounted to 600,370 pounds, as against 8,801,734 pounds in January a year ago. Stocks at the end of January this year were 888,138 pounds, and at the close of January last year they were 765,848 pounds.

Graphite—Demand was running at what were called good, normal levels for all grades. Enough material was available to take care of the consumer requirements comfortably. The foundry people continued taking goodly amounts of their customary grades. The price structure was reported unchanged.

Lecithin—Demand was reported to be running from fair to good. The various consuming industries were taking about their normal amount of material, with no unusual purchasing reported in any particular direction. Supply was ample for the demand. Raw material is easily obtainable at this season and there are beans available from the last crop. It will not be until around August that there may be a tightening up in the beans situation.

The edible, technical, bleached was posted at 16c. to 18c. in carloads and at 17c. to 19c. in less than carloads. The unbleached was posted at 15c. to 17c. in carloads and at 16c. to 18c. in less than carloads.

Naval Stores

The Department of Agriculture reported gum rosin sales for the week ended Thursday at 1,003 drums, three carlots and 18,000 gallons in tankcars. The sales of gum turpentine amounted to 9,000 gallons. Following is the department's gum rosin price range, per 100 pounds, by grades, for the week:—K, $7.44 in bags to $7.53 in drums; M, $7.55 in drums; N, $7.26 to $7.30 in tanks; WG, $7.53 to $7.83 in drums, and WW, $7.65 to $7.70 in drums. Gum turpentine, the department reported, varied from 51½c. to 52½c.

Steam distilled turpentine, the USDA reported, ran from 50c. to 54c. per seven-pound unit, in tankcars. The FF grade of wood rosin was reported at $6.50 Wednesday.

The Savannah Exchange for the week ended Thursday, reported gum rosin sales at 131 drums, receipts at 210, shipments at 158 and stocks, on Thursday, at 12,361. There were 1,600 gallons of gum turpentine sold at Savannah on Tuesday, with the price 50½c. Receipts amounted to four and shipments to 1,084 gallons, while stocks stood at 2,554 gallons at the end of business Thursday.

In the New York market, carlot gum rosin prices, f.o.b. N. Y. stood on Friday at B through N, $8.50 per 100 pounds; WG, $8.55; and WW,X, $8.65. Less than carlot prices, ex warehouse, were 75 cents per 100 pound higher. New York f.o.b. tankcar prices on gum turpentine stood at 61c. per gallon, while less than carlot drum quantities were listed ex warehouse at 73c.

During February, production at central gum stills was reported at 5,170 barrels of turpentine and 17,970 drums of rosin, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was below the previous month but slightly higher than for February a year ago. Production of wood turpentine was reported at 34,240 barrels compared with 35,820 barrels in January. Steam distilled turpentine production was up nearly 1,000 barrels but was more than offset by a drop in sulphate output. Steam distilled rosin production, at 108,320 drums, dropped 2,380 drums below the January level.

On February 29, 1952, the USDA reported gum turpentine stocks at locations covered by this report amounted to 37,800 barrels, down 5,260 barrels from a month earlier. Stocks declined nearly 10,000 barrels during February, 1951. CCC holdings on February 29, 1952, remained unchanged from a month ago leaving "other stocks" at 27,298 barrels compared with 32,558 barrels at the end of January.

Vita-Var Names Buffalo Agent

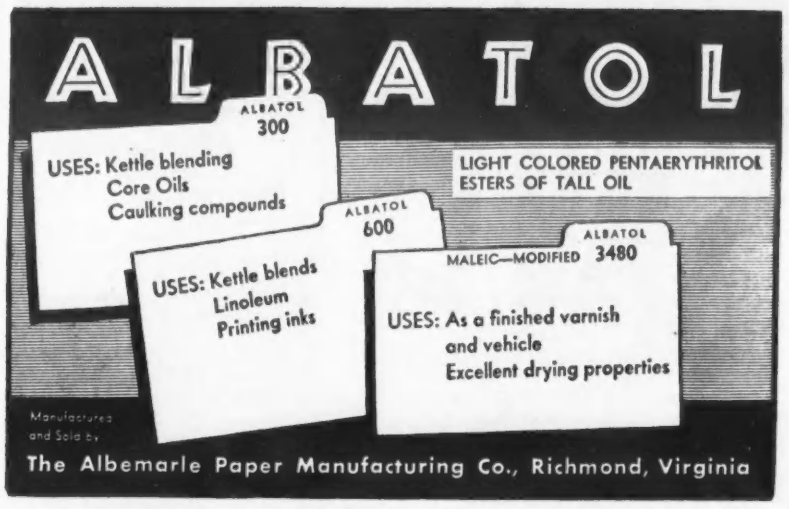
Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J., has appointed United Glazing Company, 255 Genesee street, Buffalo, N. Y., area distributor for Vita-Var products in that city, Renshaw Smith, vice-president and director of trade sales for the Newark concern, has announced.

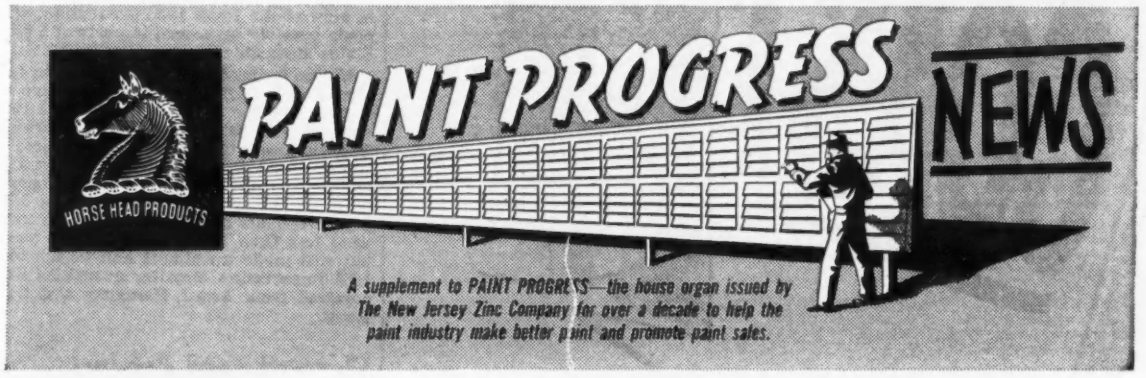
Cyanamid Co. Offers New Non-Castor Styrene-Alkyd

The coating resins department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has added "Cycopol S 201-1," described as a new non-castor styrene-alkyd copolymer resin, to its standard list. "Cycopol S 201-1" is said by Cyanamid to be comparable in characteristics and film properties to "Cycopol S 101-1" and is believed to be of special interest because of the possibility that castor oil may not be available in sufficient quantities to meet both military and civilian requirements. The company has issued a technical data sheet on the new product.

Hilton-Davis Post to Dittmar

Appointment of Robert P. Dittmar as director of its customer service laboratory for the printing ink industry has been announced by James F. Thompson, general manager of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company Division, Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition to his new position, Mr. Dittmar will serve with the company's technical sales department. Mr. Dittmar became a member of the Hilton-Davis laboratory staff in 1950.

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US Castor Oil Imports At New High During '51

The United States imported 44,586 tons of castor oil in 1951 to set a new high record for this commodity, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Imports in 1950 totaled only 23,626 tons and prewar the average was only 113 tons.

On the other hand, castor bean purchases of 74,558 tons were the smallest since 1938, and compared with 113,114 tons in 1950 and the record high of 197,225 tons in 1941. Total arrivals in bean equivalent amounted to 173,638 tons against 183,616 tons in 1950.

The agency also reported that imports of edible olive oil dropped last year to approximately one-half of the twenty-year high of 1950—from 39,644 to 20,208 short tons. The reason for the decline was mainly because large stocks remained from the heavy buying of 1950. Inedible olive oil arrivals decreased also from 4,382 tons in 1950 to 1,939 tons in 1950 with over 90 percent of the imports coming from Portugal.

Spain and Italy supplied 95 percent of the edible olive oil arrivals with oil from Spain alone accounting for 68 percent. The relatively large shipments from Spain, in view of the small 1950 production, were made possible by record imports of United States soybean oil.

United States imports of tung oil in 1950 totaled only 14,853 short tons, a sharp decrease from the 56,242-ton arrivals in 1950, and only 24 percent as large as prewar. Imports from China, the chief source of supply prior to the Chinese embargo effective in mid-December, 1950, dropped from 44,114 tons in that year to 5,590 tons. Arrivals from Argentina were somewhat less than in the two previous years, but still made up almost half of the total 1951 importation. Smaller quantities were received from Brazil, Paraguay and Hong Kong.

Flaxseed Feed Products Get Interim Price Rule

An interim regulation for flaxseed feed products was issued last week by the Office of Price Stabilization. The regulation, which will be effective until a tailored regulation is issued, permits processors to add $5.50 a ton to their established ceiling prices.

OPS said that the information so far available shows that this amount is necessary to restore the historical price relationships between linseed meal and the feed products with which it competes. GCPR froze feed prices at their December 19, 1950—January 25, 1951, levels. Since that time, however, ceiling prices for corn gluten feeds, distillers' dried grains and soybean meal have been increased, while the ceiling prices of flaxseed feed products have remained unchanged, the agency said.

Dewey & Almy Appoints Schmidt, Flood and Hander

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the appointment of Joseph M. Schmidt to its rubber specialties division and the addition of two engineers, Harold W. Flood and O. Benjamin Hander, to the staff of its Acton, Mass., plant.

Mr. Schmidt will assist in sales of meteorological balloons and of the division's new unbreakable rubber dollskin to the doll industry. Mr. Flood has been assigned to the new plasticizer plant, where he will assist in getting production under way. Mr. Hander has been assigned to the polymer plant, where he will handle special production problems.

Synthetic Wax Data Available

Synthetic waxes of a wide range of physical properties are described in the new catalog "Synthetic Waxes by Glyco." This sixteen-page catalog gives tables of specifications for these waxes. The synthetic waxes include amide and ester types. Use data are listed for such applications as coatings, lubricants, anti-tack agents, electrical insulants, drawing compounds, flatting agents, release agents and adhesives. Copies of the new issue of "Synthetic Waxes" are promptly available, free of charge, on request to Glyco Products Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

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UK Herring Oil Output Off 20 Percent in 1951

The United Kingdom's herring oil production in 1951 amounted to 2,800 short tons, a decrease of about 20 percent from the 3,520-ton output of 1950, reports William Kling, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, London. Of the oil produced in 1951, 90 percent was used for edible purposes, the remainder being diverted to non-edible uses.

According to the Herring Industry Board of the United Kingdom, the catch from the Scottish summer herring-fishing season was much below expectation and the autumn East Anglican yield was less than that of the previous year. The overall reduction in the catch from 1950 of about 12,320 tons was felt most by the meal and oil reduction factories. Herring diverted to these processing plants in 1951 amounted to 30,240 tons, against 40,890 tons in 1950.

Petroleum Asphalt Sought By Importers in Indochina

Mutual Security Agency has issued a purchase authorization for $350,000 for petroleum asphalt to be purchased by commercial importers in the Associated States of Indochina, for use of the Ministries of Public Works. The asphalt is to come from dollar areas and to be ocean shipped to Vietnam. This purchase is to supplement other asphalt purchases made with local currencies, the agency said.

American suppliers who desire to make offers of asphalt are instructed to notify their sales representatives in Indochina immediately and get details of the specifications. Suppliers who do not have representatives in that country are advised to submit quotations to Union Syndicates des Importanteurs D'Indochine, c/o Saigon Chamber of Commerce, Saigon, Vietnam.

Int'l Naval Stores Co. Formed in New York

The International Naval Stores Company has been organized at 67 Wall street, New York. Its telephone number is BOwling Green 9-4328, and its cable address is "Terpene New York." Dealing in naval stores both here and abroad, the firm is continuing the naval stores export business of Metal Traders, Inc., and will handle the sale and distribution of all gum naval stores and allied materials produced by Peninsular-Lurton Company at its Helena, Ga., and Homerville, Ga., central stills.

Plastics Pricing Changed

An amendment expressly deleting "custom molded and custom fabricated plastic products" from Supplementary Regulation 12 to CPR 22, which gave certain manufacturers the right to continue to price under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, was issued April 1 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The amendment becomes effective April 16. Under section 1 (a) of SR 12, the option to price under the GCPR was automatically terminated whenever the commodity involved is thereafter covered by a numbered regulation or supplementary regulation.

Farm Product Rules Altered

Processors of agricultural commodities who used ceiling prices adjusted under provisions of the Capehart amendment may not take parity pass-throughs for any increase in the cost of an agricultural commodity since July 25, 1951, the Office of Price Stabilization announced April 4. However, if processors determine their ceilings without reference to the Capehart formula, they may continue to take parity pass-throughs.

Amer. Resinous Ups Smith

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, an affiliate of American Research & Development Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has promoted Jessie May Smith to the post of administrative assistant to the president. Miss Smith has been with American Resinous since 1944, and until recently handled sales promotion correspondence.

Witco Issues Soap Bulletin

A technical service bulletin, G-3, describing the characteristics and uses of Witco lithium hydroxystearate, has been published by the Witco Chemical Company. Described chemically as a lithium salt of 12-hydroxystearic acid, the new product is a metallic soap used as a gelling agent in the manufacture of synthetic and multi-purpose greases. Greases prepared with this soap are said to have excellent shear stability, high dropping points, low volatility, good anti-wear qualities and water resistance. The soap is of high purity and very low free fatty acid content, according to Witco. For copies of technical service bulletin G-3, write to Witco Chemical Company, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Western New York Paint Technicians to Meet Tonight

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting this evening at 7 p.m. at the 40 & 8 Club, 891 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. Guest speaker will be R. F. Wint, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who will present "A Photographic Tour of the European Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry."

Ferro Adds Siegfried

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has added William Siegfried to its research staff. Formerly with Ohio-Apex Company, Nntro, W. Va., Mr. Siegfried in his new post will do work on vinyl stabilizers.

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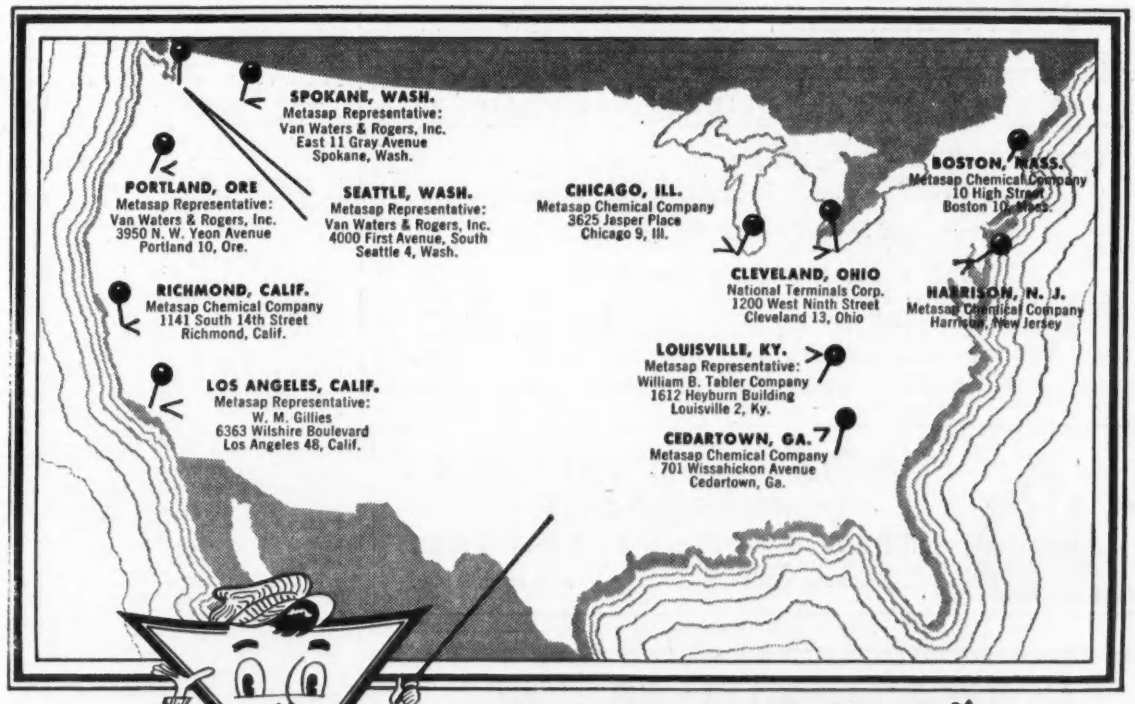

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness developed in fats and oils last week and the trend of the market continued quiet. Consuming demand lacked improvement. Edible vegetable oils scored fractional declines, reflecting the liberal liquidation in cottonseed oils futures, which registered new lows for the season. This resulted in fractional declines, in other edible oils. Price index declined 4.1 points.

Coconut oil was the firmest on the list, advancing fractionally, with copra. Babassu oil also was higher.

Lower cost of foreign castor oil for shipment, further weakened domestic oil and quotations were dropped 2¾ cents per pound. Buying interest in both domestic and foreign oil continued slow.

Linseed oil was easier and reduced fractionally, due to lower cost of flaxseed and continued quiet demand for prompt or later delivery. Consumers held off, with crushers asking for bids. This unsettled other drying oils and oiticica, tung and refined fish oils could have been shaded on firm bids for carlot quantities.

Tallow and greases continued soft, with offers liberal and buyers showing little interest in the market. Quotations were merely nominal and easy. Trading was reported at lower prices at outside points.

Price ceilings on linseed meal products were raised $5.50 per ton effective March 31 by the Office of Price Stabilization, until a tailored regulation is issued. Announcement of higher ceilings for soybean meal is expected shortly. Peanut meal was scarce and firmer and sellers advanced quotations $3 per ton under individual ceilings in the southeast.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, New York, ¼c. per lb.
Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Linseed meal, $5.50 per ton.
Peanut meal, $3 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude African, 1c. per lb.
Cent. Am., 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, yellow No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1, 2½c. per lb.
domestic, 2¾c. per lb.
wax, 1½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, refined, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refined, ⅞c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ¾c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed oil, 1½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refined, ⅝c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	April 6, 1951
124.8	128.9	136.8	117.3	221.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Liberal selling pressure further weakened cottonseed oil futures last week and prices again registered new lows for the season. Trading was active mostly speculative, reaching stop loss orders. Weaker cotton and lard, stimulated the downward movement, offsetting rallies. Trade interest absorbed nearby oil, and were liberal sellers of September forward positions. Sales on Friday totaled 1,569 contracts, establishing a new record. Previous high was 1,547 contracts on November 8, 1951.

Trading in crude oil was slow and market was easier, dropping ⅞c. per pound to new lows for the season. Light sales were reported at 10c. per pound, tankcars, South east and Valley and 10¼c. per pound, Texas.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in February totaled 1,958 tankcars, compared with 2,134 in January and 1,450 in February last year. Total consumption for the first seven months of the season was placed at 13,211 tankcars, against 13,160 tankcars during the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of February was estimated at 14,717 tankcars, compared with 16,050 in January and 7,626 in February, 1951.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	1,377	14.18	12.60	12.93S
July	1,675	14.45	12.75	13.19S
September	1,155	14.80	13.26	13.54S
October	582	14.75	13.31	13.60S
December	250	15.09	13.45	13.83S
January	5	14.50	14.30	13.85N
March	48	15.00	13.85	14.00S
1953				
May	1	14.00	14.00	14.00N

Total sales, 5,093 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Lower flaxseed was reflected in oil and quotations were cut ½c. per pound. Continued lack of buying interest for prompt and later delivery kept the market unsettled. Raw oil was reduced to 16.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. Firm bids far carlot quantities could have shaded asking prices. Withdrawals against contracts improved and larger quantities taken last week, but the volume was well below that of a year ago.

Minneapolis.—Raw linseed costs were shaved ½c. per pound early last week following an advance in linseed meal ceilings. Weakness in cottonseed oil and soybean oil also were factors in the decline. Large users held in the sidelines, having enough linseed oil booked to take care of April and May needs, and into June in instances. There were some small fill-in sales to trade that normally does not book too far ahead. Steadiness in flaxseed uncovered better inquiry but few sales resulted from this advance. Raw linseed oil was quoted in a range of 16c. to 16.2c. per pound, in tankcars, zone 1

Shipments of linseed oil, in pound, were as follows: —

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,520,000	12,540,000
Since Sept. 1	247,800,000	301,100,000

Flaxseed—Market irregular under liquidation. Trading continued light and spotty.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices followed the trend of other grains by continuing their decline of the past several months. Activity in the cash market was very light and most of the action developed on futures contracts, in which there was persistent liquidation. No. 1 seed sold under the $1-a-bushel mark most of the week, with bids in spots going as low as $3.91½. Spot flaxseed purchases totaled only 24 cars last week, compared with 29 cars in the preceding week. Trucklot spot sales totaled 84,125 bushels as against 6,500 bushels a week earlier. To-arrive bookings were just as dull, totaling 28 cars and 15,700 bushels in trucklots the past week as compared with six cars and 4,000 bushels in the previous week. Actual receipts of flaxseed totaled 107 cars, compared with 89 cars in the preceding week and 257 cars in the same period last year. Shipments approximated 33 cars as against 32 cars in the previous week and 105 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	1950-51
Past week	181,900	436,900	46,100	178,500
Since Sept. 1	19,285,900	22,478,900	4,063,700	4,010,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Crude was firmer with higher coconut oil and quotations were up ⅜c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 11⅞c. per pound, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated—Poor demand and

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February, 1952, and January, 1952, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts	161,696	321,768
Crushed	536,248	687,735
Stocks at mills	1,140,094	1,514,646

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	172,478,000	218,547,000
Stocks at mills	96,648,000	*109,766,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	164,076,000	185,037,000
Factory and whse. stocks	[1]383,410,000	336,814,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	249,374	319,884
Stocks at mills	55,286	56,737

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	124,416	156,820
Stocks at mills	43,004	40,166

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]171,417	220,709
Stocks at mills	[3]235,057	247,389

* Revised [1] Includes 15,218,000 pounds owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. [2] Includes 43,064 bales first cut, 121,176 bales second cut, and 7,177 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 605.8; first cut, 584.8; second cut, 615.6; and mill run, 566.1 pounds. [3] Includes 87,343 bales first cut, 129,602 bales second cut, and 18,112 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

lower cost of foreign oil for replacements weakened the market, and prices dropped 2¾c. per pound. Dehydrated castor was reduced to 34.10c. per pound, and unbodied, 32.60c. per pound, tankcars. No. 3 technical declined to 28¾c. per pound, tankcars.

Coconut—Market was steady and quotations were raised to 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and to 8⅞c., New York. Trading was slow at the advance. Refined grades were reduced ¾c. to 1c. per pound.

Copra—Shipments were steady and advanced to $120 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was quiet and quotations more or less nominal.

Copra slab cake, meal and pellets were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization, effective April 2. This action is taken by Amendment 13 to General Overriding Regulation 7. There is no domestic production of copra, and all copra processed in this country is imported, principally from the Philippines.

Corn—This market was lower with competing oils. Crude oil was off ½c. with light trading at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars. Refined oil declined to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed, Refined—This grade was weaker with crude. Tankcars were lower at 14⅛c. per pound, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading was inactive, market reflecting the easiness of other drying oils. Refined was quoted nominally at 26c. to 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums were also quiet and unchanged.

Olive—Buying interest was light. Small lot sales were reported at unchanged quotations, ranging from $2.10 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot, according to quality and quantity. Olive foots were inactive. Stocks on spot were small and held at 16¾c. to 17c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Palm—Consuming demand continued slow. Prices were maintained at the recent reduction. Clarified oil was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, drums, and 11.70c. tankcars, on spot. Crude oil was nominal at 10.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Trading was moderate at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, a decline of ⅜c. Interest in refined was slow and tankcars were lower at 15¼c. per pound, New York delivery. The government released peanuts to produce about 55 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Demand continued quiet. Light supplies on spot were quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market was weaker and off ¼c. Light sales of crude took place at 9¼c. per pound, tankcar., f.o.b. mills, April shipment; 9⅜c. May and 9½c. June-August. Refined salad was unchanged at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Consumption of crude soybean oil totaled 3,545 tankcars in February, compared with 3,345 in January and 3,304, February, 1951. Disappearance for the first five months of the season was indicated at 16,154 tankcars, against 17,012 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of February was indicated at 12,245 tankcars, compared with 14,339, a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	46	10.00	9.40	9.45@ 9.55
July	37	10.10	9.50	9.59@ 9.69
September	63	10.15	9.50	9.77S
October	4	10.12	9.70	9.75@ 9.90
November	2	10.25	10.05	9.85@10.10
December	18	10.35	10.00	10.05@10.25

Total sales, 170 contracts.

Tung—Trading continued spotty for immediate needs. Market was irregular and slightly easier. Prices ranged from 39¼c. to 39½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 40¾c. to 41c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was scarce and merely nominal at 39½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imports totaled 935 tons and 540 drums at New York from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market continued weak under liberal offers and lack of buying interest. Prices declined ¼c. per pound for all grades. Choice white was nominal at 5⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4c.; house 3¾c., and brown 3½c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were lower and off fractionally. Trading was slow for domestic and export delivery. Cash lard was nominal at 11½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Liberal offers and quiet demand caused market to decline ¼c. Trading was moderate. Fancy was quoted at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5c.; special, 4¾c., and No. 1, 4⅜c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Consumers continued to take limited quantities for actual needs. Grease oils were quiet and quotations while un-

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, 1952, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts	629,039	*392,858
Crushed	672,120	*721,389
Stocks at mills	1,483,955	*1,527,036

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	222,247,000	*234,386,000
Stocks at mills	110,673,000	*113,711,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	180,626,000	179,073,000
Factory and whse. stocks	103,120,000	97,092,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	523,756	*563,756
Stocks at mills	46,245	*32,690

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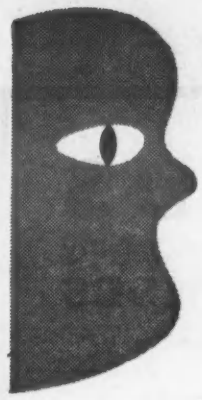

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changed reflected the easiness of pressing stock. Neatsfoot oil remained fairly steady at unchanged prices, due to firmness of neatsfoot stock. Oleo oil and stearine continued inactive, with quotations more or less nominal.

Fish Oils

Lower prices for refined grades announced recently has not improved buying interest and market was unsettled with competing drying oils. Light pressed was quoted at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined 1c. more. Crude menhaden was inactive and nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Production of crude menhaden in January totaled 57,440 gallons and sardine 3,120 gallons. Production of crude menhaden oil in 1951 totaled 12,754,140 gallons and crude sardine oil 1,927,000 gallons.

Los Angeles—Trading in crude fish oils was quiet last week. No transactions were recorded for crude tuna oil. Recent sales were made at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego. Adequate offerings of Canadian herring oil were reported, quoted 7½c. per pound, duty and tax paid United States funds, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C.

Fatty Acids

Trading continued light, chiefly for actual needs. Tone of the market was unsettled, reflecting the weakness of basic oils and fats. Prices were unchanged and entirely nominal for all grades.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offerings continued very light. Mills reported they have sold their estimated season's production and do not plan to offer until current contracts are fulfilled. Limited offerings were held at ceilings. The government report was interpreted as follows:—

	1952 tons	1951 tons
Meal Produced in February	249.000	144.994
" Shipped in February	251.000	178.852
" On hand February 29	55.000	165.276
" In Seed on Hand	513.000	258.035
" In Sight	568.000	423.311
" In Seed to be Received	55.300	71.699
Total Meal Available until New Crop	623.300	495.010

Linseed Meal—Meal price ceiling lifted $5.50 per ton by OPS. Market continued tight and higher ceiling did not increase offerings.

Minneapolis.—Increase in linseed meal ceilings, effective March 31, failed to bring out any increase of offerings the past week. The market was said to be just as tight as ever as crushers had to make delivery against what they sold under escalator clauses prior to the ceiling boost. Under OPS permission, processors of flaxseed feed products were permitted to boost their ceiling prices $5.50 a ton. This brought the price of extracted linseed meal to a range of $70 to $71 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller meal around $71 to $72 a ton, the price depending upon individual crusher ceilings. Most trade observers said the price boost was not sufficient to relieve the squeeze on flaxseed processors.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	14,520,000	17,640,000
Since Sept. 1	357,960,000	579,480,000

Peanut Feed—Demand was fairly active active for 45 percent protein feed for shipment immediately through June. Due to the tight situation in cottonseed meal and unsettled conditions in the soybean meal industry, buyers were inclined to book at least part of their requirements of peanut feed. Supply was moderate and prices held firm at $88 per ton basis

Margarine Output: February

Margarine production totaled 114,051,000 pounds in February, compared with 128,145,000 pounds in January, and 79,493,000 pounds, February, last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	February	
	Uncolored	Colored
Stocks, beginning of mo.[1]	3,172,000	10,184,000
Production	14,932,000	99,119,000
Shipments	15,080,000	94,204,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	3,024,000	15,099,000
Production by type of package[2]:—		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	6,355,000	94,621,000
Bags (plastic)	5,792,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	942,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,075,000	3,547,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of February were 17,485,000 pounds and 24,951,000 pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Production of Oleomargarine: Cumulative Monthly and Annual Totals

	Uncolored	Colored
1952—2 months (Jan.-Feb.)	31,600,000	210,596,000
1951—2 months (Jan.-Feb.)	52,955,000	139,351,000
1951 annual production	211,104,000	825,237,000
1950 annual production	437,402,000	499,643,000
1949 annual production	684,516,000	177,246,000

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About the author . . .

Dr. de Ong brings to this book a vast knowledge of entomology and the insecticide industry born of 33 years of close association with laboratory and industrial research development. He was in charge of entomology at University Farm, Davis, California, where he taught research and extension work in insect control and insecticides. Then for seven years, he was director of the Insecticide Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley.

For the past twenty years, during ten of which he acted as Secretary-Treasurer to the Pacific Insecticide Institute, his consulting work for many of the largest companies in the country has kept him in close touch with major problems, research and new developments, and has earned him an outstanding reputation. In addition to his many technical papers and bulletins, his long association with growers, manufacturers and officials, and his establishment of the industry advisory committees among manufacturers throughout the United States for the O.P.A., Dr. de Ong has written many amendments to the laws pertaining to insecticides in the western states.

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Georgia mills, April through June shipment. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 2,500 tons of peanut feed.

Soybean Meal—There has been mostly talk on the soybean meal situation but very little has been accomplished to date. Actual offerings were light of pure meal, and the many mixtures were freely offered with few takers. Most buyers are on the sidelines in hopes that something can be done to solve the present situation in the soybean meal industry. Occasional resale cars of sacked meal were quoted at $93 per ton Mississippi Valley points, spot shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crudes were inactive and quotations were off 1c. per pound, except Brazilian which continued scarce. African was quoted at 53c. to 54c. per pound; and Central American, 66c. to 68c. and Brazilian, 70c. to 72c. Trading in refined was confined to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Carnauba—Strength in yellow featured the market and spot stocks were lifted 2c. per pound, with the higher cost of replacements. Other grades were unchanged and inactive, though offerings were reported not as liberal for spot delivery as heretofore. No. 3, North country was unchanged at 90c. to 93c. and refined, 95c. to 96c., per pound, as to quantity. Sales of No. 1 yellow were reported at $1.20 per pound, spot delivery. No 2 was quoted at $1.18 to $1.19 per pound.

Ouricury—Consuming inquiry was slow. Refined was quoted at 82c. to 84c. per pound, as to quantity.

Dewey & Almy Positions To Schneider, Cone, Rand

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has appointed A. J. Schneider manager of its shoe products division. Lee J. Cone has been named manager of the midwestern sales office in Chicago, succeeding Mr. Schneider. W. M. Rand, jr., has been advanced to take over Mr. Cone's previous post as manager of container product sales in the eastern United States.

Mr. Schneider has been with Dewey & Almy since 1946. Mr. Cone was with A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., for two years before the war, and joined Dewey & Almy in 1946. Mr. Rand, who has been a product manager in the container division at Cambridge, joined the company in 1946.

Monsanto Advances Sears

Thomas W. Sears, jr., has been appointed sales representative for industrial resins in the New England territory of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass. Joining Monsanto in 1946 as an engineer in the research department, Mr. Sears was employed as a technical service man in the sales department from 1947 to 1951.

Harwick Appoints Robinson

Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced the appointment of A. L. Robinson as manager of its Chicago branch office. Mr. Robinson has been technical sales representative with headquarters in the Harwick Chicago office since 1949.

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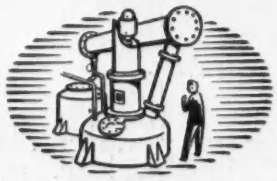
—cuts "cooking-time" in bodied oils

—produces tougher, better drying varnishes
To cut production time and improve quality of your surface coatings . . . use Emery Dimer Acid. *Consider these advantages:*
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INVESTIGATE this unique Emery dibasic acid now. Mail coupon for new Dimer Acid Bulletin.
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Several years of critical testing have gone into this Emery dibasic acid. Formerly known as M-461-R, it is now a standard product with the new commercial designation, Emery 955 Dimer Acid.

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DRYERS

1—AMERICAN 42x120" atmospheric double drum.
1—3' x 26' MONEL shell, Hot Air Dryer, saw tooth flights, steam coils, etc.
1—5'6" x 24 Direct Heat Rotary Dryer or Rotary Kiln, welded shell.
1—7' x 70' Louisville Type L, Indirect-Direct Heat Rotary Dryer.
1—Devine #7 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves 40 x 43.
2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers 32" x 90" complete with stainless steel accessories.
4—Buflovac 5' x 12' double drum Dryers.
1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 2' x 8' also 5' x 25'
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 5' x 10' with all accessories
1—6 x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes Also two 6' x 27' Davenport same type.
3—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers; each equipped with 20 heated welded shelves 59" x 78", pumps and condensers.
2—5' x 40' Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
2—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryers, #207-10 and 705-20.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

1—Shriver, iron, steam heated, 30" x 30", 30 chambers.
4—Shriver & Johnson 30 x 30 iron plate and frame, 35-40 chambers each.
1—8' x 12' Oliver Lead-Wood Vacuum Filter. Acid-Resisting.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl 8 x 12' 11'6 x 14' 11'6 x 18'
1—American 6' dia. 2 disc. Vacuum Filter, with all auxiliaries.
2—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESSES: 1—30" x 30" 45 chambers. 1—24" x 24" Plate and Frame, 24 chambers.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter 36 leaves on 4" centers
1—Sperry 24x24 P. & F., 25 chambers, 2" frames.
1—Sparkler 33 D12 Filter, with scavenger plate.

EVAPORATORS

1—Swenson triple effect Evaporator, horizontal copper tubes, total 1320 sq. ft. H.S. Now installed and complete with supporting steel condenser, pumps, piping, etc.

Also used as Finishing Pan—

1—Swenson single effect Evaporator, copper tubes, 440 sq. ft. H.S. with supporting steel condenser, pumps, piping, etc.

PEBBLE & BALL MILLS

1—7'6" dia. x 10' long, 1,800 gals., Burrstone lined.
3—6' dia. x 8' long, 800 gals., porcelain lined.
4—5' dia. x 4' long, 235 gals., porcelain lined.
1—45" dia. x 42" long, 125 gals., porcelain lined.
1—37" dia. x 48" long, 100 gals., porcelain lined.
2—24" dia. x 38" long, 35 gals., porcelain lined.
2—24" dia. x 30" long, 20 gals., porcelain lined.

All Pebble Mills complete with porcelain balls or flint pebbles.

MIXERS

1—Howes 3,000# Dry Powder, double ribbon.
1—J. H. Day, size F, 1250#; 1—Munson Rotary 1,000# batch.
4—B P jack. Mixers, 3,000 gal., size 30, type X.
1—Kilby st. jack. Horiz. Ribbon Mixer 14'x6'6"x7' stuffing boxes, 600 cu. ft. cap.
1—BP 100 gal. jack. Mixer, heated blades.
1—Patterson 110 gal. S.S. Vac. Kneadmaster, jack.

JACKETED KETTLES

1—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed & agit.
1—10' dia. x 4' Bartlett and Snow 1800 gallon, with agitator, 9/16" plate, 140 lbs.
3—1200 gal. Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles, closed.
5—Dopp kettles, 100, 150, 350 and 600 gallon.
2—Steel jack. agitated, 400 and 600 gal.
1—500 gal. open, agitated.
2—Lee 200 gal. S/S, 125#; 1—300 gal. S/S, 100#
4—Burkhardt copper, 275 gal.
2—100 gal. and 3—150 gal. Dopp C.I. dbl. motion, agitated.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Unused Devine Vertical Condenser-Receiver, 143 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes, complete.
1—Capem SIF Capper, cap feeder, m.d.
4—Swenson-Walker, jacketed, Crystallizers.
2—Buflovac 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Buflovac 6' dia. Atmos. Jack. Crystallizers.
1—6" x 15" Sturtevant Jaw Crusher to ½".
1—24" x 15" Set Sturtevant Crushing Rolls, balanced type.
1—5-Roll Raymond High Side Pulverizer.
1—Stokes DD2 Rotary Tablet Machine, Reeves drive and motors, max. tablet 1 3/16".
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2TH, 2S1, 4TH.
1—Stokes R single punch, maximum tablet 2½".
5—9,800 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Storage Tanks #304 S/S lined, now equipped for mixing and also jacketed for steam or for cooling.

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1—STRUTHERS WELLS 3,000 GAL. TYPE 347 S.S. REACTOR.
7—GROEN 150, 125 GAL. S.S. JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES.
4—SHRIVER 36" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 30 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY.
5—SHRIVER 30" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 30 CHAMBERS, OPEN DELIVERY.
4—SPERRY 24" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 16 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY.
2—OLIVER 8' x 10' MONEL ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
2—#7 SWEETLAND FILTERS WITH 27 LEAVES ON 3" CENTERS.
1—INDEPENDENT 36" WOOD P&F FILTER PRESS, 28 CHAMBERS.
3—OLIVER 8' x 12' STEEL ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
1—QUADRUPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, BRASS TUBES, 16,000 SQ. FT.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 300 TO 1,000 SQ. FT.
2—FITZPATRICK MODEL D COMMINUTERS, 7½ HP.
1—LINK BELT MONEL 2'7" x 8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
10—PATTERSON, ABBE PEBBLE MILLS, 6' x 10', 6' x 8', 4'6" x 3'6", 3' x 4', 3' x 3'6".
2—ROTEX, ROBINSON 40" x 104", 40" x 84" SINGLE DECK SIFTERS.
1—FLETCHER 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS PERFORATED BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, MONEL BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 48" CENTER SLUNG CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS BASKET.
1—ALLBRIGHT-NELL 60" x 80" SINGLE DRUM FLAKER.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 100" DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, COMPLETE.
5—38" STAINLESS STEEL REVOLVING PANS.
2—2,000 AND 1,000 GAL. CLOSED, STEEL, JACKETED, AGITATED KETTLES.
1—BUFLOVAK TYPE VRC SINGLE EFFECT S.S. EVAPORATOR, 94 SQ. FT. WITH JET CONDENSER.
2—DAY 100 AND 30 GAL. DOUBLE ARM JACKETED MIXERS.

1—SHRIVER 36" CELERON P&F FILTER PRESS, 50 CHAMBERS.
1—BAKER PERKINS TYPE JNM 100 GAL. DOUBLE ARM JACKETED MIXER.
1—BLAW-KNOX STAINLESS ROTARY VAC. DRYER, 42" x 8'.
5—BUFLOVAK VAC. SHELF DRYERS, 20, 15, 7 AND 5 SHELVES, 42" x 42".
1—EIMCO 4' x 4' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER WOOD DRUM, MOTORS, PUMPS, PIPING, ALL ON STEEL BASE.
2—RAYMOND 4-ROLL HIGH SIDE ROLLER MILLS, COMPLETE.
4—PFAUDLER 100 GAL. GLASS-LINED STILLS WITH GLASS-LINED CONDENSERS AND RECEIVERS.

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1—Pfaudler Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series L, 500 gal.

1—Shriver 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 3 eye, 38 chambers.

2—Shriver 36" x 36" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 25 chambers, Closed Delivery, Side Feed.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 49 Chambers, Closed Delivery, Steam Jacketed.

1—Shriver 24" x 24" Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter Press, 10 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 4 Eye, Washing Type.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, #PN-14.

1—Koven Stainless Steel Mixing Tank, 1,000 gals. with Nettco WT-37 Drive, 20 HP Explosion Proof Motor and Turbine Type Agitator.

8—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixers, 200 gal. cap. working cap. serated blades.

1—Steel Tank, 10,000 gals. cap., 125 PSI.

1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-S-26.

3—Sweetland Filters, #2, 5 & 7.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Condenser, 12 sq. ft.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals. cap.

4—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.

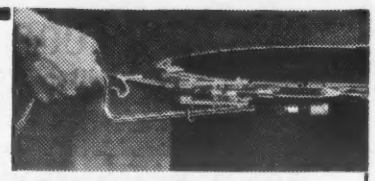
18—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. cap. each.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

For SAFE CLOSURES of Full Removable Head Drums Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM — Closing Tool Remains on Drum Until Bolt is Tight!



DRUM PARTS SYSTEM was designed to make it easy to insert the bolt in the lugs on the ring and to tighten the bolt after it has been inserted.

Note in the illustration that the wrench which is a self-contained part of the "SPIN-SEAL" Closing Tool is instantly ready to tighten the bolt, after it has been quickly inserted in the lugs.

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM makes it easier and quicker to do the job the right way—to tighten the bolt while the ring is held firmly in the proper position—not after the tension has been released.

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EQUIPMENT WORTHY OF YOUR CONSIDERATION

New Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers & Reactors Fabricated to Your Specifications

New Gemco Blender, 20 cu. ft. 3 HP.
Simpson Intensive Mixer, Size O Vac.
Buflovac Vac. Dryer, 20 Shelves, 39x42 w. condenser & pump.
Buflovac Vac. Drum Dryer—Bronze 24"x20" Vac. Pump & Condenser.
Stokes RD 4 Rotary Tablet Machine.
Stainless Steel 2,000-gal. Tank, Horiz.
Mikro #3 & #4—Also Mikro #6 Atomizer.
9 Abbe Pebble Mills, 5'x6' & 54"x60".
Sturtevant Swing Sledge Mill, size 00.
2 Louisville Dryers, 6'x50'.
Stokes Microvac High Vac. Pump Model 212E.
4,000 Gal. Steel Reactor, Jktd. & Agtd., 15 HP.
2 Robinson DBL Attrition Mills, 18" & 24".
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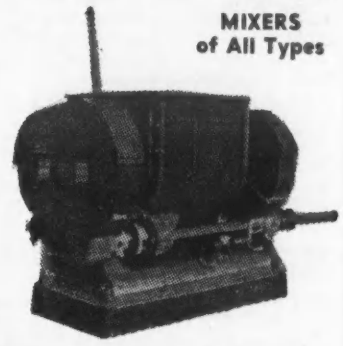
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

This Equipment Can Be On Its Way — Tomorrow

MIXERS of All Types



100 gal. working capacity, W. & P. type; heavy duty; Jktd. Double Arm; geared both sides.

Lancaster Model EAG4, muller type Mixer with accessories.

Double Ribbon Powder Mixers in stainless steel and steel; sizes from 200 lb. to 3,000 lbs.

Paste Mixers and Lead Mixers.

Mixing Tanks and Reactors in all metals and capacities.

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2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer. 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray & Truck.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30" 40" & 48". Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

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5—Sperry 36"x36" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 7", 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", & 36" iron, bronze and wood filter presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Steel ASME 275 PSI Closed Pressure Tank, 4½'x10'
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Tank.
Devine 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettle
1—500 gal. Closed Jack Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 3x3½ & 6x8.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals.
Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#32 Raymond Pulverizer 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P.. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32". 12"x30" 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U. S. Lab. Colloid Mill. 1½ HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers 200, 100, 50, 9 & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP 4 speed Vert. Mixer
Patterson 3½ dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers. 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

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Gt. Western 24"x32" 1 deck Sifter.
1—Jeffrey 1 deck 18"x48" conveyor screen.

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4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ⅛ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
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4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
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8—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Stainless Steel Truck Tank, insulated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150 200, 300, 500, 1000, 1400, 2000, 4200, 5700 gal.
2—16,200 gal. Vertical Stainless Steel Tanks, NEW.
1—43,400 gal. Horiz. Aluminum Tank, NEW.
2—2,053 gal. Vertical Steel Yeast Tanks, 6'6" dia. x 7'4" H., copper coils.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal., T. 347.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—500 gal. Lead Lined Kettle, with cover jacket, coils & agitator.
1—12 gal. Inconel Pilot Plant Reaction Kettle with condenser, receiver, etc. Dowtherm heated.
1—Glass-Lined Kettle, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal.
1—100 gal. Aluminum Reaction Kettle, Jktd. and Agit.
1—275 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired; with 16" dia. x 3' High raschig ring packed column.
1—Stainless Steel, T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
5—Stainless Steel Coil and Tub. Condensers, 40 sq. ft.
8—Copper Shell & Tube Condensers, 65, 75, 95, 330, 340, 420 and 487 sq. ft.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25. 21 & 25 punch.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machine, Stainless Steel.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4'6" dia. x 24".
2—Paul Abbe #6 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 32"x36".
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 10" to 36" sizes.
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8'x8' acid-proof, precoat.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.
3—Sweetland Filters, #2, #5, & #12.
1—Alsop SD-12-NR-36 Filter T316 St. St.
2—Industrial F & P Mfg. Co. Pressure Leaf Filters, size 18x48 (48 sq. ft.) type RB (rubber lined tank, bronze leaves) with slurry tank, pump & motor.
1—Illinois Water Treating System, 500 GPH flow-rate, with Zeolite tank.
2—Stokes Jacketed Vacuum Rotary Dryers: No. 39A—18"D x 42"L; and No. 39B—3'D x 15'L.
1—Rotary Hot Air Dryer, 4'x30'.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x38".
6—Horiz. Ribbon Type Powder Mixers—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb., 400 lb., 2,000 lb.
1—Broughton style A, size 1, horiz. double arm powder mixer, 50 cu. ft.

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ONE-PIECE WELDED BREWERY TANKS

22—15,190 gal. Horiz. Lastiglas lined.
3—5,859 gal. Horiz. Lastiglas lined
2—5,270 gal. Horiz. Lastiglas lined.
10—6,975 gal. Vert. Closed, mammut lined.
6—7,688 gal. Vert. closed, mammut lined.
Excellent condition.

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EIMCO 8'x8' FILTER

- New in 1946, used only two seasons.
- Closed drum, eqpd. with agit. trough.
- Nash Vac. Pump, 30 HP mtr. & slcr.
- Vac. receiver, blower, brmtrc. condsr.
- Complete with all piping & connect'ns.
- Cond. like new, can ship immediately.

Priced to Sell, N. W. Location; Must Move

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TIME-SAVING TIPS IN CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

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5'x47"x⅜" Absorption, ASME, 20 trays (2).
5'x38"x⅜" Absorption, ASME, 14 trays.
3'6"x58'x⅛" Absorption.
8'x36'x⅜" Absorption (2—UNUSED).
11'6"x58'x⅜" Absorption.
6'x44'x2¼" Scrubber, 5" heads, 225 PSI.
6'x49'x¾" Bubble Cap, 19 trays.
6'x29'8" Bubble Cap, SS, 21 trays.

COMPRESSORS

Fuller C-11, 31 to 32 CFM.
Fuller C-80, 385 to 405 CFM.
Worthington, 275 CFM, 30 PSI (2).
Brunswick, refrigeration, 5½"x15", M.D.
Nash H-8 (2).
Nash H7.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS

Al. Chal. 400 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes (NEW).
Wheeler 3,440 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes (NEW).
Braun, 1,035 sq. ft. 250 PSI W.P. (2).
Whitlock, vert., 3,463 sq. ft., steel (4).

DRYERS

1106-35 Roto Louvre.
Tunnel Truck 9'x35'x9', cap. 14 trucks, comp.
Turbulaire N2 Spray, with filter.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', Complete.
Buflovak 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Stokes, 4'x9' Atmos. double drum.

FILTERS

36" Shriver Press, washing, closed delivery, Celoron plates & frames.
36" open, 27 chambers, wood plates.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood (2).
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves avail.

OXIDATION UNIT—COMPLETE

Consists of: 2—7'9"x19'9"x½" refractory lined, direct fired vessels; 4—3,440 sq. ft. heat exchangers; 1—5'x42'x⅜" packed tower; 1—I.R. 375 GPM, 175' head centrifugal pump; 2—Roots-Connersville 14"x18" type HD blowers, 1550 CFM, 6 PSI, 375 RPM

GAS HOLDERS

100M C.F., two lift. (2).

KETTLES

2,500 gal. ASME, jack'td., agit., steel.
400 gal. Pfaudler, glass-lined, jack'td., agit.
300 gal. Pfaudler, glass-lined, agit.
40 gal. SS clad, 40 PSI, jack'td. (6).
Pfaudler 60" jack'td. evaporating dishes (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS

7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (NEW).
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x16'x⅜" Iowa with burner & stack.
25"x15'x⅜".
9'6"x85'x¾".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾".
9'6"x8'6"x200'x¾".
24"x24' Sincro Cooler.

PRESSURE VESSELS

8,200 gal. 6'x40'x2", 390 PSI.
3,500 gal. 5'x23'x¾", 200 PSI (4).
2,000 gal. 5'x13'7½", 106 PSI.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.

TANKS

25,000 gal. 10'x40'x⅜" (2—NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (2—NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,000 gal. 5'x21'6"x¼", type 430 SS.
2,300 gal. 5'x16'x¼", type 304 SS.
2,100 gal. 9'x3'6"x3/16" (2).
1,600 gal 8'x7'x3/16" (2)
370 gal. 3'x7'x9/16".
6,500 gal. Tank Car Tanks.

WEIGHING MACHINES

Weightometer, 20 ton, 18"x8'6".
Automatic, model NP, ¼ oz. to 3 lbs.

→ ABOVE IS ONLY PARTIAL LISTING OF OUR INVENTORY ← ASK FOR BROCHURE

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1—Buflovak Vacuum 12 Shelves 42"x42".
1—Stokes #138 Vacuum 6 Shelves 24"x38".

All above with Condensers & Receivers and motor driven Vacuum Pumps.

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1—Shriver 30" C.I. Plate & Frame 36 Ch. 1" Cake—Closed Del'y.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Plate & Frame 26 Ch. 1" Cake for Open or Closed Del'y.
1—Ind. 30" Wood Plate & Frame 24 Ch. 1¾" Open Del'y. Wash. Style.
1—Shriver 42" Wood Plate & Frame 42 Ch. 1¾" Open Del'y.—Hyd. Closure.

Complete selection of Stainless Kettles & Tanks, Agitators, Pulverizers, Mixers, Sifters, Packaging Equipment, etc.

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Rotex Sifters 20x40 and 20x48.
J. H. Day 1500 lb. Spiral Mixer 10 H.P.
Sharples 16V s/s Clarifier M.D.
Stokes RD1 Tablet Press 3 H.P.
Stainless Steel 150 gal. Jkt. Agit. Kettle
F.M.C. 4 spout Piston Filler s/s construction.

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Dryer: 36x80" double drum atmospheric.
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Pebble Mills: 4x5' Patterson buhrstone lined.
Reactors: 250 gal. stainless steel.
Starch Cookers: 300 gal. Lee stain. steel.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Mill: Hardinge 5'x36" buhrstone lined.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 3 hp motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 18" perf. basket.
Capsule Fillers: Colton 20 holder, size 0.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: Robinson 20 cu. ft., 5 hp.
Filter Press: 24" Shriver plate and frame.
Colloid Mills: Premier Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal.
2—360 gal. #316 Stainless Tanks—new.
1—Stainless Tank, No. 430 Chrome, vert. 7' dia., 10' deep, dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42"x52" steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
9—Horl. Tanks 7' dia. 26' lg. ½" plate.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5, 15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
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4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter, 9-plates, 9-frames—closed delivery.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleven Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL—:—6—3,000 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—3x4 Patterson Ball Mill, Manganese Lined, equipped with 10 H.P. 3 ph. direct drive motor.
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1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed Closed Kettle, 150# w.p. on jacket, 200# inside, A.S.M.E.
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher
2—Ring Roll Mills, Sizes 1 & 1½.

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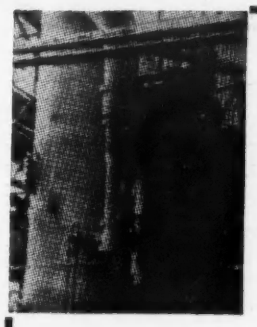

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Available Immediately from FMC

Zaremba Inconel Evaporator 7'x15½' with inconel tubes, 430 sq. ft. surface.
2 S/S Atmospheric Rotary Drum Dryers 5' x 10'.
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1 S/S Doppley Jacketed Reactor 40" x 60".
1 Monel Vacuum Pressure Water Still; 50 GPH.
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Large Stock of S/S Jacketed Kettles and Tanks; all sizes.
Stainless Bucket Elevators, Moyno Pumps, Lab. Dryer, etc.

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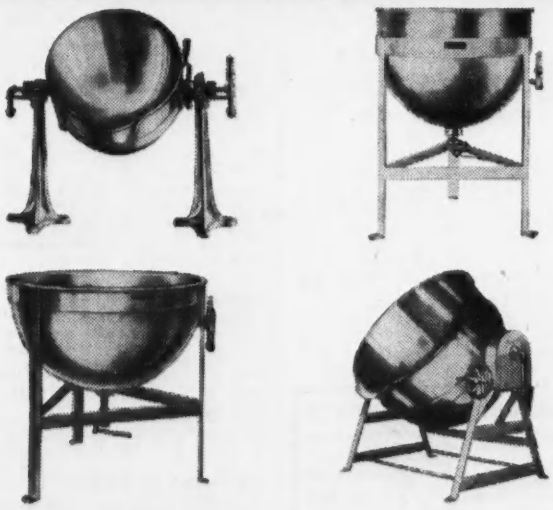
WHERE CORROSION-RESISTANT EQUIPMENT IS NEEDED



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Aluminum, Tin, Tin-Coated Lead, Lead (Plain or Decorated) — Compression-Injection Molding
PRACTICAL • CONVENIENT • SAFE for your industrial packaging*—
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14 tanks, 25' dia. x 16' high (59,000 gal. cap.)
4 tanks, 20' dia. x 16' high (38,000 " ")
12 tanks, 16' dia. x 16' high (24,000 " ")
1 tank , 14' dia. x 7' high (8,000 " ")
1 tank , 10' dia. x 16' high (10,000 " ")
2 tanks, 9' dia. x 10'6" high (5,000 " ")

(ALSO AVAILABLE: 12 Rotary Agitators for Wood or Steel Tanks; Will Fit Tanks up to 25' dia., 16' high)

EXCELLENT CONDITION
Have Been Under Roof Constructed of Long Leaf Yellow Pine
Suitable for Chemicals, Acids, and Most Any Type of Liquid or Bulk Storage
1" Steel Rods Around Circumference
Easily Dismantled and Reassembled
Call or Write for Photographs and Complete Description

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STRIKE IT RICH !!!

PART OF MERCK & CO., PHILADELPHIA PLANT IN LIQUIDATION

LOCATED AT FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL PLANT, 4301 RIDGE AVE., PHILA., PA.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE ON PREMISES ENTIRE WEEK OF APRIL 7th

AVAIL YOUSELF OF IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

1—Pfaudler 400 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed and agitated vacuum reactor.
1—Pfaudler 300 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed and agitated vacuum reactor.
2—Raymond #1 mills, complete with feeding conveyor and air separator.
1—2,500 gallon ASME jacketed and agitated steel reactor.
1—1,000 gallon lead-lined agitated sulphonator.
2—500 gallon lead-lined agitated sulphonators.
6—4,000 gallon horizontal jacketed agitated steel crystallizers.
1—10,000 gallon horizontal steel storage tank.
2—1,000 gallon agitated mixing tanks.
4—Bronze rotometers.
4—18, 24 and 30" filter presses, iron and wood.
2—Pfaudler 60" jacketed evaporating dishes, glass-lined.
1—Jeffrey heavy duty hammer mill.
1—Abbe #½ rotary cutter.
3—Jeffrey and Syntron vibrators, one brand new.
1—Shriver 24" x 24" aluminum filter press.
1—Shriver 24" x 24" wood filter press.
3—American Hard Rubber acid proof pumps, 1 horsepower motor drive.
4—Coombs Gyratory sifters, 20 and 24".
3—Claridge, Sturtevant, Buffalo Forge Blowers #7—30" blades.
4—J. H. Day brush sifters.
1—Dual cyclone dust collector.
1—Shriver 18 x 18" bronze 4-eye filter press, 14 chamber, closed delivery.
1—Gould Worthington, Deming, Union, Viking pumps from 1½" to 4".
3—Fairbanks portable scales.
1—600 gallon Baurle and Morris Copper vacuum still.
26—3 wheel trucks, 48" x 48" x 24".
2—Steel mixing tanks, 6'6" x 6'6" belt driven cross blade agitators.
1—7,500 gallon ⅜" single riveted tank.
1—15,000 gallon all welded steel tank.
1—10,000 gallon riveted steel tank.
2—5,000 and 10,000 steel tanks.
1—8,300 gallon double riveted tank.

REMOVED TO BROOKLYN SHOP *plus* OTHER OUTSTANDING STOCK UNITS

1—Sharples Super-D-Canter—stainless steel—type 316—10 HP explosion proof motor—used 6 hours.
3—36" x 48" steel jacketed impregnators.
5—2,500 gallon steel reactors—7' x 7'6" in the straight.
4—Beaird 4' x 27' Challenger dryers—direct heated—oil and gas fired.
1—Eimco 4' x 1' rotary vacuum filter—complete.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' tubular dryer—motor drive.
1—Buffalo 5' x 20' vacuum rotary dryer—15 HP.
3—Stainless steel type 316 rectangular tanks, 1,200 and 900 gallons.
1—J. H. Day 1,000# stainless steel jacketed dry powder mixer—10 HP.
1—Klein stainless steel 100 sq. ft. filter.
2—7,500# ribbon type dry powder mixers—end discharge.
1—Shriver 18" bronze filter press— 4 eye—closed delivery.
8—18" to 36" wood and cast iron filter presses.
12—Tablet presses—single and rotary—up to 5½".
1—75 sq. ft. stainless steel tubular condenser.
1—Stokes 625 gallon stainless steel jacketed and coiled vacuum pan.
1—Stokes #37 tablet press capable of making 3" x 4" pills—250 PM—motor drive.
2—Kux 60 tablet machine, up to 5½" diameter tablet.
1—2,200 gallon stainless steel clad jacketed and agitated tank—3 HP turbine.
1—Gehnrich electrically heated truck dryer—6' x 6' x 7'.
1—Nettco WT 27 agitator drive—25 to 1 ratio with 7½ HP 3/60/220volts, 1,800 RPM motors.
1—Unused Alberger lead lined condenser, 16" x 6'.
2—Stainless steel, 30" x 30" x 1" face drums.
6—Stokes vacuum chambers dryers, 60" x 49" x 53".
8—Portable stackers, 500 to 2,000#, 6' to 10' lift.
1—Royle 1" extruder—oil heated.
1—Sparkler stainless steel filter Model 14C8.
1—Ball & Jewell #1 rotary cutter chrome plated.
6—Roller mills, 3 and 5 rolls—Day & Buehler—12" x 32" and 16" x 40".
1—Charlotte #3 colloid mill—all monel contact parts.
1—Patterson 6' x 4' silex lined pebble mill—gear on shell.
1—Day Imperial jacketed sigma blade 30 gallon mixer.

We are interested in liquidating your surplus, too! Send your list!

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"Pledged to Personal Service"

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42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto, semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
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2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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PEBBLE MILLS FMC HAMMER MILLS

CRUSHING • GRINDING • SIFTING

International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills with 50 HP Gear-Motors.

Abbe 4½' x 5' Belgian Block Lined Pebble Mills; pulley driven.

Abbe 5' x 6' Buhrstone Lined Mills.

5 Williams Heavy Duty Hammer Mills No. 3 and 4 50/65 HP.
3 Mikro Pulverizers No. 1, 2 and 4.
2 Gruendler Mills No. 3 and No. 12 to 75 HP.
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Raymond Imp Mill and No. "00" Pulverizer.
Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Stainless Rotary Cutter with 40 HP.
2 Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crushers; 16"x16" and 20"x25".
1 American Pulverizer, Ring Roll Crusher 50 HP.
1 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher; 8"x10".
1 Stainless Steel Saw Tooth Rotary Crusher; 2 Rotors 10"; 2 HP.
Large quantity of REDLER Conveyor; installations available for moving powder and granular material in any direction at any speed.
2 Steel Cased Bucket Elevators up to 40' high; adaptable to your needs.
Ribbon Type Dry Powder Mixers in steel and stainless up to 3,000 lbs.
Rotex and Ro-Ball Sifters; 20"x48"; 40"x80" and 40"x120".

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157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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MILLS—Hardinge 4½' x 16", 7' x 48", 8' x 22" w/motors.
MIXERS—Stokes 13 gal., Lead type, double 150 gal. gear motor drive.
SURGICAL JELLY LAB. EQUIP.
TANKS—12,000 hor. 6 vert. 7' x 10'.
PULVERIZERS—Wms. LG25, Ray. #1 w/cycl. Wms. GA 30 Sturt #1 Ring.
EXHAUSTERS to 90,000 cfm., approx. stock 40.
VACUUM PUMPS—IR 4 x 4 x 2¾, Devine 10 x 10, Nash H-5 bronze fitted (unused).
KILNS—Rotary 24" x 18', 4' x 30', 4½' x 40', 6' x 80'.
JAW CRUSHERS—6 x 9, 8 x 11, 8 x 14, 10 x 30, 18 x 36.
ROLL CRUSHERS—12 x 12, 16 x 10, 30 x 14, 42 x 16.
SCREENS—Hummer 3' x 10', 3' x 5', Gyro Centric 40 x 84.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
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Bird 36"x50" Cont. Centrif., S.S.
Sperry 36" Filter, 24 P&F, Hyd Cls.
Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Cont. Vac. Filter.
Oliver 5'x10' Rotary Cont. Vac. Filter.
Rotex #52 Screen, 2 deck 5'x10' (2).
Vallez Model 49 Leaf Filter, S.S. Ivs.
Shriver 36" Filter, 33 Recessed Plts.
Hy-R-Speed Mill, 30 HP Ex. Prf.
AT&M 30" Centrifuge, Solid Steel Bowl.
Moore 4'x5' Ball Mill, 15 HP Ex. Prf.
Day 12"x30" 3 Roll Mill, Wtr. Cool.
Abbe-Lenhart 330-gal. Mixer, 30hp.
Blystone 50-gal. Paste Mixer, Tilt Type.
Buflovak 32"x90" Two Roll Drum Dryer.
Allis Chalmers, 24"x36" Jaw Crusher.
Worthington 18"x9" Vacuum Pump.
J. H. Day 15 gallon Pony Mixer.
Pfaudler 500-gal. Reactor, agitated.
Elliot 8" Ejector, two stage.
Mathews Lid Embosser, 1/32-1 gal.
Ambrose Auto Filler, 1/32-1 gal.
9'x3' Dorrco Filter, Monel Screen.
Charlotte 10" Colloid Mill, 30 HP.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
514 BRYANT STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

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30 Church st. New York 7, N Y.

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Commission agents desired by Importers of Shellac—several territories now open—trade contacts desirable—replies kept strictly confidential. OPD 370.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established Cincinnati firm covering Dayton, Columbus and Louisville would be interested in representing firms producing materials used in various industries including paper, paint, ink, soap and rubber. OPD 360

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

I have a 1-story building in Camden, New Jersey (12,000 sq. ft. and additional ground) Capital—Part time services—What have you? OPD 369.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Plate and Frame Presses, 30"x30" standard types. Open delivery, open washing, steel skeletons, long leaf yellow pine chambers. Three units presently operating in good condition must be removed and can be bought cheaply OPD 366.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps - 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months Satisfaction guaranteed Quantity available some unused Price very reasonable, inspect American Sales Co 67 E 8th St. New York N Y GRamercy 3-1465

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—To Expedite Production- Process Machinery including Vacuum Dryers Heavy Duty Mixers, Reaction Kettles, Columns, Rotary Filters, Filter Presses Pulverizers, Packaging and Wrapping equipment, S/S and non-corrosive Storage Tankage. Will consider a set up plant now operating or shut down When offering give full particulars. P O Box 1351 Church St Sta New York 8 N Y

Wanted: Cast Iron Plate & Frame type Filter Press, 36 or 42 inch closed delivery. Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

Wanted: Mixers, two heavy duty mixers sigma blades double end drive 100 and 200 to 250 gallon working capacities. Mixers suitable for horsepower input of 30 and 50 respectively. Both 50 pound jackets. OPD 374.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration OPD 373.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales Use our experienced technical staff — micronizing equipment mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 326.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 327.

For Sale: Naphthalene, European origin, 75 deg. melting point, 63 barrels approximately 16 200 lbs. and 158 bags approximately 26,000 lbs. FOB warehouse. Please contact The Estes Company, ELdorado 5-2912, Miss Trow.

Offer below schedule: 5 tons Tartaric Acid USP; 50 drums Diethylene Glycol; 50 drums Cellosolve; 50 drums Isopropyl Alcohol 95%; 7,000 lbs. Stearic Acid (Double Pressed); 40 tons Barium Chloride; 20 tons Ammonium Chloride (Tech. Refined); 15 tons Potassium Persulphate; 3 tons Zinc Oxide (Leaded); 4 drums Dimethyl Aniline; 1,700 lbs. Tergitol 08; 8,000 lbs. Tergitol 4; 2,200 lbs. Triton X200. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 88 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y., DIgby 4-9760.

Ethylene Glycol. Propylene Glycol (below schedule), Bichromates, Pigments, Phenol USP. Prompt deliveries. Your offers also invited. Tobey Chemical Co., 1472 Broadway, NY 36. LOngacre 4-2520.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 379.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted: Industrial Plants:—Will arrange thru purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) Assets, (3) Machinery and equipment, whole or in part—Personnel usually retained, strict confidence. Box 1351, Church St. Station, New York 8, N.Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist Wanted: Well known manufacturer of sanitary chemicals has opening for a chemist experienced in wax emulsions, disinfectants, soaps, polishes and insecticides. Control, testing and development. Send complete resume of age, education, experience, salary desired. Opportunity with future. Permanent. Located in Metropolitan New York area. Our personnel is familiar with this ad. OPD 375.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Paint Chemist—Medium-size paint manufacturer desires a paint chemist and factory superintendent. One who is familiar with shelf goods and industrial finishes. Salary commensurate with ability. Reply in detail giving age, experience and when available. All replies strictly confidential. Alsamite Paint and Varnish Company, Inc., 3308 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Sales representative wanted for Foundry Resins. Reliable Concern. Our men know about this advertisement OPD 364.

PHARMACISTS

A well-established reputable New Jersey firm has a number of opportunities in research and development for pharmacists at all degree levels. Work involves pharmaceutical research leading to development of new formulations for therapeutic use; or process development with the use of experimental pharmaceutical equipment. Experience in manufacturing pharmacy or hospital pharmacy helpful but not essential. Our employees know of this advertisement.

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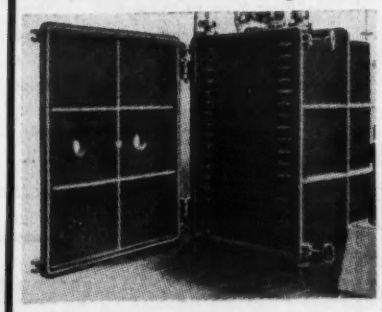

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USDA, FDA on Bone Meal

—Continued from page 3

and in the second place, the number of fatalities among the affected hogs has been relatively low. They estimated that there are ten times as many losses among hogs from cholera as there have been from anthrax, yet there has never been any great concern over this fact.

Anthrax Not New to US

Anthrax is not new to this country, having been known to exist in certain areas for over 100 years. But it is one of the more highly contagious of the animal diseases, and, like foot and mouth and rinderpest diseases, can only be controlled by very drastic measures. And what makes it so difficult to eradicate is the fact that the spores can live under almost any condition, except extreme heat, for twenty or thirty years.

BAI spokesmen said that while the outbreak in the midwest "appears" to have had its source in the feed given the swine, it is not known whether the disease was in the imported bone meal or the meat scraps and other ingredients of a domestic origin which went into the making of the feed. Considering the way the ingredients are handled in the ordinary course of rendering operations, it is quite possible, BAI said, that the anthrax could have been picked up from any one of a number of sources.

It is generally accepted by pathologists and other experts that steamed bone meal and degelantinized bone meal would have been sterilized when they come through this process and there is no likelihood of the disease getting started from these sources. But what happens to the material after it goes through this process is another story and the meal could very readily become infected if it comes in contact with any spores on the bags in which the meal is packed, shovels with which it is handled, etc.

However, it was noted that out of some 400,000 tons of bone meal imported into this country, only about 25,000 tons are used in animal feeds, and the rest goes into various other uses, chiefly as fertilizers. Since the anthrax has shown up only in the animal feed and not in the field of fertilizer uses in spite of the far greater amounts used for this purpose, BAI officials are inclined to suspect domestic sources rather than the imported bone meal as the carrier of the disease spores.

Pesticide Needs Seen Up

—Continued from page 4

made, lead was in acutely short supply. Parathion requirements this year are estimated at 7,000,000 pounds, compared with the 4,670,000 pounds of this chemical used last year. Use of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, and toxaphene is expected to reach 91,500,000 pounds during the 1951-52 crop year, an increase of 29 percent over 1950-51 usage.

Estimated requirements for rotenone insecticides are about the same as those of last year, indicating that the average quantity of slightly more than 7,000,000 pounds of rotenone-bearing roots which has been imported during each of the past four calendar years should be adequate for present needs for the material. Requirements for cryolite this year are estimated at 3,000,000 pounds. Because it also is used in aluminum production, USDA said, available supplies of this chemical may not completely meet requirements. Ryania, an alternate pesticide in one of the principal uses of cryolite, will be available, however.

Weed Killer Requirements

Among the weed killers, requirements for 2,4-D are expected to reach 28,000,000 pounds this year as compared with 23,494,000 pounds used last year, while estimated requirements for 2,4,5-T, a much newer type weed killer, are 6,000,000 pounds this crop year as compared with 2,822,000 pounds used last year. The quantity of liquid grain fumigants used during 1951, according to estimates developed by the survey, was 2,674,050 gallons. Requirements for 1952 are estimated to be 110 percent of that quantity.

With demand growing, about 20,000,000 pounds of dithiocarbamate fungicides are expected to be required this year for use against fungus diseases on fruits and vegetables, and for seed treatments. This is an increase of about 16 percent over last year. In case of more severe shortages of copper or sulphur fungicides further increase in this estimate is expected.

Combined agricultural requirements for phenothiazine and sodium fluoride are estimated at over 5,000,000 pounds this year, slightly above last year. Although use of these chemicals as insecticides has been largely displaced by other materials, it was said, they still are important for use as vermifuges for livestock.

Breakdown by Percentages

A breakdown of total estimated requirements of major pesticides for 1951-52, expressed in percentages of 1950-51 estimated use, follows:—

	Percent
Insecticides:	
Aldrin	109
Aramite	178
Benzene hexachloride	114
Calcium arsenate	112
Chlordane	105
Chlorinated propane derivatives	158
DDT	107
DDD (TDE)	116
Dieldrin	344
EPN	133
Ethylene dibromide	120
Ethylene dichloride	100
Liquid grain fumigants	110
Lead arsenate	99
Methoxychlor	122
Nicotine Sulphate	97
Paradichlorobenzene	96
Parathion	125
Pyrethrum	107
Rotenone	106
TEPP	104
Toxaphene	130
Fungicides:	
Copper compounds	101
Dithiocarbamates	116
Lime-sulphur, dry	76
Liquid	93
Organic mercurials	116
Pentachlorophenol	109
Sulphur (conditioned)	108
Herbicides and Defoliants:	
Ammonium sulphamate	104
Borax	118
Calcium cyanamide	129
2,4-D	113
2,4,5-T	133
Dinitro compounds	130
IPC	131
Potassium cyanate	131
Sodium Chlorate	106
Sodium cyanamid mon	131
TCA	125
Miscellaneous:	
Phenothiazine	112
Sodium fluoride	106

Advertising Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 94
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 83
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. 46, 52, 82, 94
Allaire-Woodward, Inc. 76
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 80
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div. 14
American Firstoline Corp. 64
American Mineral Spirits Co. 55
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 67
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. 86

Baird, J. M., Co., Inc. 48
Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 12, 44
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 88
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 2
Barcan, Irving, Co. 93
Barclay Chemical Co. 44
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 13
Barium Reduction Corp. 46
Barrett Division 50, 58
Bauminger, J. H., Inc. 46
Bay Chemical Co., Inc. 40
Benzol Products Co. 73
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 69
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 72
Brill Equipment Co. 90
Brode Corp., The 89
Bromund, E. A., Company 89
Browning, F. M., Co. 48
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 77

Cadet Chemical Corp. 72
Calco Chemical Division 33
Caldwell Chemical Co. 44
Calabrian Co., Inc. 61
Canton Barrel & Bag Co. 92
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 17, 66
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 96
Centfior Manufacturing Co. 78
Central States Corp. 71
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 93
Chemical Service Corp. 29, 54
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 96
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 66
Chew, John A., Inc. 30
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 40
Coal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries 61
Coaltar Chemicals Corp. 60
Coast Paint & Lacquer Co., Inc. 84
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 28, 40
Concord Chemical Co. 10
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 44, 53
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 90
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 57
Cooper, T. G., & Company 86
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 96
Cortizas, M., & Company 76
Coupe, Robert A. 46
Cowles Chemical Co. 32
Croda, Inc. 72
Crosby Forest Products Co. 80
Crossett Chemical Co. 65

Darling & Co. 89
De Mert & Dougherty, Inc. 73
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 68
Diamond Alkali Co. 50
Dickerson Company 50
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 66
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 89
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 65
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 78
Drum Parts, Inc. 91
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 42, 48
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 75
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

Emery Industries, Inc. 89
Emsco Equipment Co. 93
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 91
European Chemical Co., Inc. 46

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 66
Fine Chemical Co. 71
Fine Organics, Inc. 66
First Machinery Corp. 91, 92, 93, 94
Fisher Chemical Co. 96
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 77
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 56, 77
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 48

Gane & Ingram, Inc. 63
Gane's Chemical Works 69
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 90
General Color Company 82
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 72
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 66
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W.. & Co. 16, 42
Gross, A., & Co. 88

Hamilton Laboratories, Inc. 72
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 86
Hardesty Chemical Co., Inc. 84
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 91
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 52
Helrich, Carl S., Inc. 92
Hercules Powder Co. 68
Hexagon Laboratories, Inc. 72
Heyden Chemical Corp. 21
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 62
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 75
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 68
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 77

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 81
Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 54
Inland Alkaloid Company 64
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Div. 59
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 86, 95
International Minerals & Chemical Corp. 51
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 42

Jasper Machinery Co. 92
Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co. 53

Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 49
Koch, W. Walter, Co. 48
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 50
Koppers Company, Inc. 59

Lawler Company 93
Lee Metal Products 92
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 69
Lever Brothers Company 64
Liquid Carbonic Corp. 15
Loeb, H., & Son 92
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 92
Loughlin, William C., & Co. 80

Machinery & Equipment Co. 91, 93
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 92
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 77, 79
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. 19, 84
Manhattan Paste & Glue Co. 49
Mathieson Chemical Corporation 67
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 63
Meer Corporation 76
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Metalsalts Corp. 68
Metasap Chemical Co. 85
Michigan Chemical Corp. 71
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 86
Millmaster Chemical Corp. 48
Monsanto Chemical Co. 23
Montrose Chemical Co. 16
Munn, W. A., & Co. 73
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 49

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 73
National Milk Sugar Co. 66
Natural Products Refining Co. 49
Neuberg, William D., Co. 60
Neville Company 96
New Jersey Zinc Company 83
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 93
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6, 74
Niagara Alkali Company 27

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 82
Oil & Chemical Products, Inc. 60
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 46
Old Dutch Mustard Co. 76
Orbis Products Corp. 78
Oronite Chemical Co. 56
Osborn, C. J., Co. 82

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Page, Chas., & Co., Inc. 60
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 82
Penick, S. B., & Co. 74
Pennotex Oil Corp. 55
Pennsylvania Refining Company 56
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 34
Perry Equipment Corp. 91
Peters, L. D., & Sons. 46
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 71
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 41
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 41
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 18
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 74
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble. 64
Publicker Industries, Inc. 11
Purocaine, Inc 66

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 42
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 61
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 98
Richmond Chemical Co. 68
Rimco Trading Corp. 89
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 96
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 78
Rufert Chemical Co. 89

Samuel, Frank, & Co., Inc. 96
Santonine Co. of America 68
Schimmel & Co., Inc. 79
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 64
Senn, George, Inc. 81
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 76
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 25
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 54
Smith, George F. 42
Smith, J. Lee & Co., Inc. 84
Smith, Kline & French Labs. 72
Smith-New York Co., Inc. 78
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. 35
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 31
Southwest Potash Corp. 24
Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 91
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 89
Sunkist Growers 26
Synthetic Products Co. 82

Tennessee Corporation 52
Tennessee Eastman Company 43, 47
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 51
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 44
Thornton, F. C., Co. 92
Thurston & Braidich 76
Tombarel Products Corp. 79
Turner, Joseph & Co. 46

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 56
Ungerer & Company 79
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 17, 66
United Chemical Co. 52
United Fuel Gas Co. 56
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 20
United States Potash Co., Inc. 50
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 61

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 78
Vegetable Oil Products Co., Inc. 36
Verona Chemical Co. 79
Victor Chemical Works. 47
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. 45

Warwick Chemical Company 37
Warwick Wax Company, Inc. 87
Wax & Rosin Products. 89
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. 45
Williams, C. K., & Co. 80
Wilner Wood Products Co. 82
Wilson-Martin Div. 86
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 92
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 85, 87
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 22

Zink & Triest Co. 76
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 44

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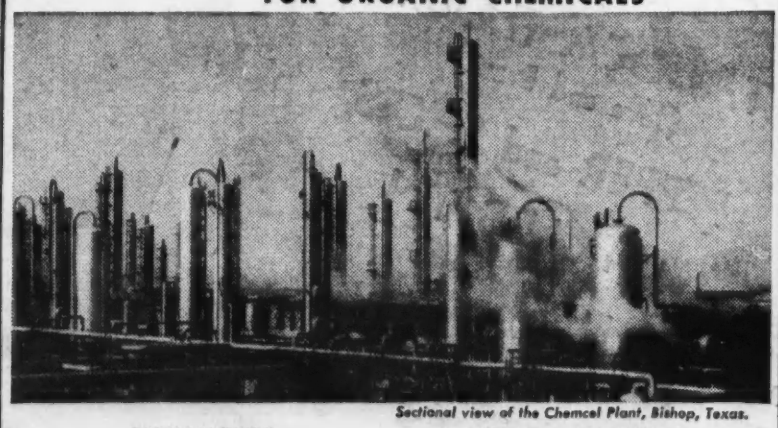

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